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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 25.

The English Elections—M. Thiers on Political Coalitions in France.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the arrival of the Americs, at New York, last evening, we have European advices to August 25:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Elections in a Religious Point of View.

The London *Times*, of August 25, publishes the following:—

Most sincerely do we hope we shall have the very able assistance of Sir Roundell Palmer in the new and comparatively uninformed House of Commons, and still more do we hope to see him before long at the head of his profession; but we are bound to say that his utterances at Richmond savor of the lawyer rather than of the statesman. It is a very old saying that lawyers make bad politicians, and they testify themselves to the truth of the saying by their frequent asseverations that politicians are bad lawyers. Sir Roundell is a politician, and even a liberal politician, so far as regards abstract principles, and we fully believe that had he to reconstruct our electoral, our ecclesiastical, and even our legal systems, he would do so on the fairest and most liberal basis. But a statesman has to do more than deal with abstract principles, for he has not only to carry his reckonings very far beyond the term of legal prescription, but also to measure the exigencies of the hour. Every instinct and every habit of a lawyer must be against any comprehensive and summary treatment of the matter upon the particulars and peculiarities of which he has spent a life of careful and skilful investigation. "The Irish Church," Sir Roundell says, "is not too much; it is wanted where it is; it is useful where it is; nobody else wants it; nobody else knows what to do with it." Why, then, take it away? Why make any change? He seems to gaze at the doomed heritage with fond professional eye. If he did not quote, "Oh, woodman, spare that tree," it must have occurred to him.

* * * The truth is, all this reasoning proceeds on an erroneous estimate of the province of statesmanship—of the successes it has to aim at and be content with. No reasonable being pretends to hope, or to think it possible, to satisfy either the Irish people or the Roman Catholics generally. Little blame to them that, as their pretensions are beyond the range of possibilities, they never can be satisfied. No reasonable being can expect to be able to close the long account between us. Their ambition ascends to the temporal and spiritual dominion of the world; and even though they would not avow what they cannot at present hope for, they would find it impossible to point to the goal beyond which they could never aspire. There is not only ground to be recovered and long arrears to be made up, but a new world is to be added to the old, since the great schism which lost half Europe to Rome. There is no known, no imaginable scheme of peace and amity that Rome could make with this, the chief Protestant power in the world. That title twenty-five millions of us still claim; that title five millions of us abhor. So long as the course of politics—which in this case is the spontaneous development of the principles of religious liberty—is working for Rome, as it cannot but work under certain circumstances, there is no need for the Roman Catholics to put themselves out of the way. It would be only trying to help the rush of the cataract or to accelerate the falling avalanche. They will reserve their strength for times when it may be wanted. Let all be conceded that can be conceded next year, and the Irish Catholics will be neither thankful nor satisfied. What of that? Who ever said they would be? But though the account be not closed, yet we shall stand better with them. We shall have done a great act of justice, and shall feel comparatively at ease. Our cause will be stronger. The responsibility of discontent will rest less upon us. We shall be able to open our mouths in the places where the mutual wrongs of race with race, religion with religion, and State with State are freely stated and discussed. It will rest with Ireland to appreciate what we have done, and if she cannot or will not appreciate it, that will be to her own shame and loss.

The Metoric System of Money, Weights and Measures.

At the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in Norwich, August 24th, a report was read from a committee appointed to consider the question of uniformity of moneys, weights, and measures. The committee expressed their opinion that the only method of attaining the desired object would be the adoption of the metric system. They were convinced that they could not introduce even the decimal scale in the present system. Professor Leone Levi read a paper on the "Present State of the Questions of International Coinage." Having shown the practical character of the question at issue, and the importance attached to it by the juries of international exhibitions, the Statistical Congresses, the Chambers of Commerce, the Society of Arts, and other public bodies, the professor examined the respective advantages of either adopting a new unit altogether for all nations, or one of the existing units by all of them, or a correlation of all the different units. The first plan, of adopting a piece of five or ten grains of gold as a new unity, would be impossible, because it would require a general recoinage of all nations. The second plan, that of choosing one from the existing units, was better, and the choice would depend on the number of persons among whom the same unit was already in circulation, the amount of trade regulated by each unit, the amount of coinage of the same already issued, and the relative convenience of the different systems. As regarded population, the pound was used by England, having 30,000,000; the franc by France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, having 70,000,000; the dollar by the United States, having 31,000 000; the florin by Austria, having 37,000,000; the thaler by Germany and Prussia, having 54,000,000; and the rouble by European Russia, having 59 000,000. The franc therefore prevailed among the largest number of persons. As regarded trade, while the imports and exports of England amounted to nearly £500,000,000, those of France, Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland amounted to £480 000,000, and those of the United States to £105,000,000. England here had a pre-eminence, although not so decided a one as some might imagine. As regarded the amount of coinage issued, while up to 1850 the issue of gold coin in England far exceeded that of France and the United States, it has not been so since that time. From 1753 to 1866 France issued £262 000,000 of gold coin; the United Kingdom, from 1816 to 1866, £187,000 000, and the United States, from 1792 to 1849, £169 000,000. Since 1850 France has issued £197,000,000 of gold coinage, the United Kingdom £91,000,000, and the United States £152,000,000. As regarded the relative convenience of the different systems, it was a fact that while this country had been for years laboring to introduce a decimal coinage, France and the United States long possessed it, while, moreover, for international purposes, the pound was too large a unit. In three, therefore, out of the four elements France had the advantage, and that justified the Congress to take the French coin as the basis. But the Congress did not recommend the franc as a unit for nations, nor did it recommend the pound. As a step in advance it recommended a mode for harmonizing the different systems in existence, according to which we should alter the pound to 25 francs, instead of 25 francs 20 centimes, as it was now intrinsically worth. Could this be done? Should this compromise be accepted? The evil was that it would cause a great change in all the monetary system; it would require us to lower, though in an infinitesimal manner, the gold standard, and yet leave all the existing units in existence. Accounts would still be kept in different ways; the divisional coins would in nowise agree, and we should not get a good decimal coinage. The professor thought that the ten franc piece in gold of the value of one hundred pence (slightly diminished in their present relative value), with a unit of one hundred francs, or £4, for larger financial operations, the best unit for all nations. Such a unit, divided into ten silver pieces of ten pence each, would give also an excellent decimal coinage, producing immense facility in education, and great ease in calculation. Then we should have one unit identically alike everywhere, instead of the one hundred units in existence; and the identity would be obtained not only in the gold unit, but in its subordinate coins of silver and copper.

Allowing that the International Monetary Congress had immensely advanced the question, the committee trusted that the report of the royal Commission would recommend the holding of another conference for the purpose of considering the possibility of agreeing on one common system of coinage, instead of the proposed adaptation of many systems.

Sir J. Bowring argued for the decimalization of the sovereign, because it represented all the commerce of the world, and had gone forth with all the power of English enterprise and reputation.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Fellows, Mr. R. Dawbarn, Dr. Farr, Mr. Botley, and other gentlemen took part, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, on motion of Dr. Farr:—"The section adopts the report of the committee, accepts the metric system and trusts that an adequate grant of money will be made by the association to enable it practically to carry out its objects."

FRANCE.

M. Thiers on Political Coalitions.

From Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, August 25

Some sensation was caused on Saturday evening by seeing in the *Patrie* an article strongly reprobatory of political coalitions, bearing the signature of M. Thiers. Every one asked by what extraordinary concatenation of circumstances the honorable gentleman had been induced to return as a leader writer to the Paris press, and still more, how he had decided to select the journal in question as the medium of his communication with the public. After a moment's consideration, as neither eventually appeared at all probable, the conclusion was come to that the article in question, if really written by M. Thiers, must have been published in the olden time, when he was not far advanced in his career, and that it had been exhumed by the *Patrie* and again given to the world without a word of explanation—a course of proceeding always highly objectionable, as it might have the effect of misleading some stray readers. Our contemporary now feels the inconvenience of what it has done, and finds itself under the necessity of giving explanations respecting its mystification. It does so in these words:—"We are asked whether the article by M. Thiers on political coalition is new. We hasten to reply that it is not. The opinion of M. Thiers on the subject, as given in the lines quoted by us, does not date from yesterday. The honorable Deputy for the Seine wrote in that strain about thirty-seven years ago, concerning the 'shameful' alliances of which the election of M. Grevy has been the result. Thirty-seven years! That is a long time, some ill-natured persons will say, M. Thiers has probably changed his mind since then. Besides, they will add, he might be the enemy of coalitions under the government of July, and cease to be so under the imperial *regime*. We reply that M. Thiers has often denied those charges of mobility of ideas and of convictions. He certainly thinks at present as he did in 1831, when he wrote a pamphlet entitled "The Monarchy of 1830." Then he defended less the Government than a political doctrine which has not since grown old; he opposed less an exceptional situation than a growing immorality. His opinions will therefore have for those persons who respect the character of M. Thiers as much force and value in 1868 as in 1831. We trust that it will not be his friends who will contradict us.

The government organs, and especially the *France*, are addressing urgent exhortations to the conservative party, conjuring the liberal monarchists not to give any aid to help the democratic candidates; they rebuke the temerity and carelessness of that party, and display before their eyes the picture of demagogical efforts again disturbing the bases of the social pyramid. The *France*, two days back, published an article the title of which alone would cause consternation to the well disposed, namely, "Vive la Republique!" That journal, in the course of it, said:—Ah! you oppose the Prefects! you dare to claim necessary liberties! You do not desire that the government, by selecting candidates, should spare you the trouble of selecting! Well, short-sighted conservatives, after having commenced as in 1847 by the cry of "Reform forever!" you will end, as in 1848, by that of "Vive la Republique!"

The *Siecle* now replies in these terms to the above:—Our contemporary writes so without thinking that intelligent conservatives might easily send back the lesson to itself. They might say "It was not the reform accomplished but the one refused which led to the revolution; it was not MM. Odilon Barrot and Davergier de Hauranne nor MM. de Lamartine and Ledru-Rollin who made the republic, but M. Guizot and his majority, by their insensate resistance to the wishes of the country in favor of reform." However, this quarrel between conservatives has only a very indirect interest for the Democratic party. The success of the latter is not due to them, be they more or less liberal; nor does it found its hopes on the aid of the old royalist parties.

The Peace Professions.

The *Cloche*, of Paris, of August 22, gives the following *mot* as M. Rouher's:—"The proof that the empire really means peace is that peace has been made three or four times after war since the empire, and that it will be made again."

CRETE.

Letter of Thanks to the American Nation.

The Cretans in Athens have addressed the following letter of thanks to the American nation through the United States Minister to Greece, Mr. Tuckerman:—

To the Honorable Charles K. Tuckerman, United States Minister, etc.—Sir:—The undersigned Cretans who have come from the seat of war, and are staying here temporarily, having heard of the motion of Mr. Shanks to recognize the Cretans as free and independent, cannot do less than inform your Excellency, as the representative of the United States in Greece, that this motion sounded to those fighting on behalf of the freedom of Crete as a voice from Heaven full of comfort and hope. May the Most High ever preserve your nation in the height of power, that she may maintain the rights which Divine Providence has granted to man. Hoping that the motion of Mr. Shanks will be legally ratified, the undersigned have the honor to express through you their deep respect and gratitude towards the noble American nation for all their assistance on behalf of the unfortunate women and children, and also for being pleased to place under their powerful protection the Christian people of Crete, who only ask of the mighty, the recognition of that freedom by which they may live in accordance with the Divine precepts. Be pleased graciously to accept this letter, which has been dictated by the most sincere sentiments of respect and gratitude towards your nation. We have the honor to sign ourselves, etc. etc. etc.

Athens, August 24, 1868.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Overland China Mail* announces that the reports of gold fields having been discovered at Chefoo are confirmed, and that lead, silver, and coal have also been found in large quantities. The gold fields had attracted a great number of Chinese—as many as 10,000, according to one report.

From Yokohama we learn by mail that a ship had arrived there from Australia with eighteen passengers on board who had left employment in the colony in order to seek a fortune in Japan.

From Bombay, India, we learn that her Majesty's ship Vigilant left that port on the 25th for the Persian Gulf, with instructions to support the Resident in demanding compensation from the chief of Bohrein, who recently made some attacks upon a neighboring chief, and plundered certain British subjects to the amount of £40,000. The *Times of India* says that in the event of a refusal on the part of the Bohrein chief the Vigilant will enforce the demand for redress.

On the 17th of August two hundred Polish emigrants, with about twice as many sympathizers from various countries, assembled at Rapperswyl, Canton St. Gall, Switzerland, to inaugurate a monument commemorative of their nation's long and unsuccessful struggle for independence. The Burgomaster of Rapperswyl and M. Schmitt, from Lemberg, expressed their hopes for the raising of the oppressed race, and M. Danielewski, one of four Poles present from Prussia, begged to assure Germany that the Poles were hostile not to her, but to Russia; but that the coming battles would be fought, not on the Vistula, but the Dneiper, and that his countrymen meant to protect all Europe from the incessant encroachments of the "Moscow Orson." Mr. Fedge, United States Consul at Zurich, told the meeting that to suppose America partial to Russia was to misunderstand her feelings completely.

It is stated on reliable authority from Berlin that the projected conference, which was to have met on the 15th of September, between the Plenipotentiaries from the South German States, to discuss the formation of a military commission, will not be held. The scheme may be regarded as entirely abandoned.

An extensive fire was burning in St. Petersburg from August 24, in the cheap hemp and flax depot. Upwards of 10,000 bales of flax and 6000 bales of hemp were consumed. The loss is estimated at 314,000 roubles.

The Russian Customs Department has published a report, according to which the export trade across the European frontiers of Russia has doubled within the last eleven years.

TENNESSEE.

The Ku-Klux Outrages—Report of the Investigating Committee.

The Committee appointed by the Tennessee Legislature to investigate the outrages and murders by the Ku-Klux Klan, and to ascertain the necessity for the passage of the Militia bill, to give armed protection to all citizens from further depredations, have recently made their report. It confirms the worst statements in regard to the condition of affairs in Tennessee, and says that there has been one murder a day for the past six months. The report would fill eight columns of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, and we are forced, by reason of scarcity of room, to give the following summary and recommendation of the Committee.

Your committee regret that the limited time at their disposal has prevented them from giving to the subject matter referred to them a more complete and thorough examination.

The number of outrages which have been perpetrated in many counties of Middle and West Tennessee, during the past few months, have been so numerous, and of such an aggravated character, as almost baffles investigation. In these counties a reign of terror exists, which is so absolute in its nature, that the best of citizens are unable or unwilling to give free expression to their opinions. The terror inspired by the secret organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan is so great that the officers of the law are powerless to execute its provisions, to discharge their duties, or to bring the guilty perpetrators of these outrages to the punishment they deserve. Their stealthy movements are generally made under cover of the night, and under masks or disguises, which render their identification difficult, if not impossible.

Added to the secrecy which envelops their operations is the fact that no information of their murderous acts can be obtained without the greatest difficulty and danger in the localities where they are committed. No one dares to inform upon them or to take any measures to bring them to punishment, because no such one can tell but he may be the next victim of their animosity.

The members of this organization, with their friends, aiders, and abettors take special pains to conceal all their operations.

The moving principle by which they are actuated, appears to be hostility to the State and national authorities, and in the minds of those men who have voted for "Brownlow" or the "Republican ticket," or to be a radical" is the greatest of crimes.

Your Committee believe that during the past six months the murders in Tennessee, to say nothing of other outrages, would average one per day, or one for every twenty-four hours; that in the great majority of cases they have been perpetrated by the Klan referred to, and few, if any, have been brought to punishment. A number of counties in the State are entirely at the mercy of this organization, and roving bands of nightly marauders bid defiance to the civil authorities, and threaten to drive out every man, white or black, who does not submit to their arbitrary dictation.

To add to the general lawlessness of these communities, bad men of every description take advantage of the circumstances surrounding them, and perpetrate acts of violence, from personal or pecuniary motives, under the plea of political necessity.

Colored laborers have been driven from their homes by dishonest land-owners, in order to deprive them of their share of the crops they cultivated and the wages they have justly earned by their labor. Other outrages of similar character are daily committed, and the officers of the law are unable or unwilling to prevent or redress them. Your committee are convinced, from the evidence before them, that a resort to some measures that will correct evils of such enormity, is an imperative necessity. The testimony they have taken is but a small part of the evidence which might be laid before your honorable body, showing the absolute necessity which exists for legislative action for the prevention and punishment of acts of violence, for the protection of life and property, and for the due execution of the laws. A large number of cases brought to the attention of your committee have been passed over unnoticed, because time and space would not permit their investigation. But they are satisfied that no further evidence is necessary to convince every thoughtful mind that more than ordinary means are requisite, under existing circumstances, to secure peace and protection to persons and property.

The object sought to be obtained by the establishment of government is the peace of society. Individuals surrender a portion of their liberty, and submit to the restraints of legal enactments, for the general good of all concerned. Laws are made for the protection as well as the punishment of crime.

If civil law and civil authority are not sufficient for the accomplishment of the purpose intended, military force must be called to their assistance. The first and highest duty of every government is to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their persons and their property, without regard to their individual or political opinions. If civil law is set at defiance and its agents overpowered or intimidated by evil-doers, it becomes the imperative duty of the government to call to its assistance the strong arm of military power. Citizens have a right to appeal for protection to the government under which they live, and that government which refuses to listen to their appeals or to afford them that protection to which they are entitled, is unworthy of the name, and forfeits the confidence of men of all shades of political opinion. If the ordinary means of enforcing the laws are insufficient, it becomes the duty of the government to adopt such measures as may be necessary to accomplish that object, no matter how severe those measures may be.

Your committee believes that the Governor should be invested with full power to call out such a military force as may be required to secure obedience to the laws, and if the calling out of such a force shall be necessary, the responsibility will rest upon those who violate the laws, and refuse obedience to the constituted authorities of the State. It is the sworn duty of the Governor to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and for that purpose ample means should be placed at his disposal. Much as we may regret that any necessity should exist for calling in the aid of the military force, yet when all other means fail to secure the end, aim and object of all government, we have then no choice left us in the matter.

We, therefore recommend the passage of the bill which has already been reported by your committee.

WILLIAM J. SMITH,
Chairman of the Senate Committee.
WILLIAM F. PROSSER,
Chairman of the House Committee.

—Henry C. Johnson has resigned the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twentieth District of Pennsylvania. A new body of conferees was elected, who made choice of Charles W. Gilfillan. This heals an ugly quarrel in one of the strongest Republican districts in the State.

CRIME.

A Colored Man Brutally Murdered.

A Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* of the 5th, gives the following:—

Night before last about nine o'clock, a number of negroes were standing on the corner of Fifteenth and Magazine streets, when a soldier or a man dressed in soldier's clothes, came up and asked a colored man by the name of Johnson to inform him where Alice was. Johnson told the soldier he did not know. The soldier then asked Johnson if there was not a negro ball in the house near the corner, and on being informed that there was not asked where the ball was held if it was not in that house. Johnson replied that he did not know of any ball in the vicinity. The soldier asked other questions, and in the course of the conversation Johnson told him it was none of his business, as the black folks did not want white men to attend their balls anyhow. The soldier took offense at this remark, and hard words passed between them. We are informed that Johnson struck the soldier with a brick or rock, but this is denied by Johnson and others. At all events the soldier swore vengeance and went away. In a short time he was seen returning with a musket or Enfield rifle. Johnson, being aware of his approach, went into the house, a two-story frame, on the southwest corner of Fifteenth and Magazine streets, to avoid a collision. After he had entered the hall, another negro, named Doc. Ward, descended the stairway and turned to go in the same direction that Johnson was going, following him, and being ignorant of any danger.

While both were passing through the hall the soldier stepped to the door and fired, the ball entering Ward's back, and passing through his abdomen, entered the left hip of Johnson, and came out at the groin, and struck the door in the rear of the hall. Ward fell, and was carried up stairs, and Johnson, not knowing he was shot, started to go up the stairway, when he fell.

Ward lingered in great agony until yesterday morning about four o'clock, when he expired. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, and had nothing to do with the difficulty between Johnson and the soldier. Johnson's wound was carefully dressed, and although of a serious character, it is thought will not prove fatal.

After the shooting, the soldier walked away a few steps, deliberately loaded his gun, and then slowly marched himself out of sight, since which time he has not been heard of. No one knew who he was or where he belonged.

An Old Man Imprisoned by His Wife and Sons.

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* of last week publishes the following:—

"Many of our citizens remember Mr. James Gibbon, a worthy and respectable farmer, who for a number of years has resided on a farm about fourteen miles from the city. Some months ago he became unfortunate in business, and, while laboring under pecuniary embarrassment, made an assignment of all his real and personal property to his sons. Time wore on, and, as the cloud of adversity which had temporarily covered his fortune passed away, he applied to his children and requested them to relinquish the property which he had assigned to their care.

"Strange as it may appear, this reasonable request was refused, and a system of persecution was at once commenced against the old man which rivaled in malignity and wickedness the filial ingratitude displayed by the daughters of King Lear, the story of whose wrongs has been immortalized by England's greatest bard. The poor old man, tottering on the verge of the grave, was refused the custody of that property which he had acquired through years of toil, and was daily subjected to persecution and insult at the hands of his unnatural offspring, to whom he had always been a kind and indulgent parent, granting them everything that was in his power to supply. But a few years ago his oldest son emigrated to Idaho, but being unfortunate in business returned to the parental roof, ragged and destitute. The father took him in, gave him his old seat at the family board, and provided him with money and clothing—an act of kindness which the hopeful offspring now repays by the most shocking ingratitude. The conduct of the sons, it seems, is sustained by the mother, who turns against her husband, and vies with her sons to render his lot a hell on earth. A few weeks ago Mrs. Gibbon preferred a charge of assault and battery against her husband, and on this charge, false in every essential particular, he was brought up for trial before a justice of the peace, and, on the false swearing of numerous witnesses engaged expressly for the occasion by the plaintiff's, found guilty, and fined in the sum of $50. In vain Mr. Gibbon implored his sons to advance the money and remit his fine, or become his security. With a depth of cruelty and ingratitude that almost surpasses belief, they refused to do either, but allowed the old man to be led away a prisoner to this city, where he is now held in close confinement in the County Jail. The above is a simple statement of facts, but a more damnable exhibition of filial ingratitude and remorseless cruelty cannot be found in the realms of poetry or fiction.

DISASTERS.

Steamers Destroyed on the Great Lakes.

The Detroit *Tribune* gives the following summary of disasters to vessels and loss of life on the great lakes:—

"Since the commencement of steam navigation on these lakes, the disasters of that kind have not been a few, while the loss of life has been very great. The most eventful of these occurrences was that of the steamer Erie, a beautiful craft with a brief and unfortunate career. The Erie was built at Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and commenced plying between Buffalo and Detroit during the latter part of that season. A more beautiful modeled or finished boat has never been introduced on our inland lakes, and of good speed; she was six hundred tons burthen, with no cabins above the main deck.

In 1846, during the month of August, she burst her boiler, causing the death of six persons in the Detroit river; and in 1841, on the night of August 9, she became a total loss by fire, off Silver Creek, with two hundred and eighty lives. Those that were rescued were taken on board the steamer De Witt Clinton, Captain A. H. Squire, with many of the dead, and landed at Buffalo the following day. The Erie was commanded from first to last by Capt. F. J. Titus, who was subsequently drowned on the coast of Lake Michigan. The next fearful loss of life by the burning of a steamer was the boat C. P. Griffith, in Lake Erie, below Cleveland, Captain C. C. Robby in command.

A few days prior to this sad event, the Griffith changed owners at Buffalo, and left that port on Sunday morning, having on board a large party of excursionists, of which number upwards of 250 were either burned or drowned, including the captain and his wife. The steamer Washington, No. 2, was burned off Silver Creek, on June 1, 1838, with the loss of sixty lives. She was commanded by Captain J. W. Brown. The propeller Phœnix, Caotain B. G. Sweet, bound for Chicago, on Lake Michigan, took fire on a cold night in November, 1846, a short distance below Sheboygan, and was totally destroyed, with 190 lives. The steamer Niagara, Captain F. S. Miller, some years subsequently met a like fate, with the loss of upwards of 80 lives.

Of other steamers which traversed the lakes in those times, mention might be made, that suffered damages or were totally lost by the same means, not omitting the Sea Bird on Lake Michigan, the early part of the present season, with 100 lives. The Great Western was partially destroyed by fire at Detroit; the Thames, a total loss at Windsor; the Little Western at Detroit, and Cynthia near Malden; the Daniel Webster and Sandusky at Buffalo, also the W. F. P. Taylor. The Detroit No. 2 was partially destroyed by fire at Newport. The steamer Vermillion was totally destroyed in the same manner while lying in the dock at Huron, with five lives. The above is a summary of no less than fifteen boats thus destroyed, with nearly 1000 lives in all.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at Washington—The Naval Construction Department—Colonists in Virginia.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Construction Department.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The force in the Naval Construction Department of the Navy Yard has been increased by taking on nearly 100 additional hands for the purpose of completing the refitting the United States steamer Neipsico, which the Government has ordered to be finished by the first of October.

A band of gypsies, encamped in the suburbs of Washington for several weeks, have committed a number of depredations, consisting of horse stealing, etc.

Colonists in Virginia.

Accounts from Richmond say that in August General Imboden sold for settlement of colonists, an aggregate of 2198 acres of land for $111,980. These lands will be settled this fall. The Hollanders who were settled in Amelia county express themselves well pleased, and give assurance that a great many of their countrymen, both from the Northwestern States and Holland, will soon follow.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Democratic Troubles in the Monumental City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—The primary elections for delegates to nominate Democratic candidates for Congress for the Second and Third Districts take place in Baltimore this afternoon. The excitement now runs intensely high, especially in the Third District. The Rawley element are already out, excited with money and bad whisky. A terrible condition of demoralization exists in the fight between Governor Swann and Robert J. Brent, and others, all Democrats for the nomination. Swann's money seems most effective, and may secure his nomination. If successful he will be opposed by the Independent Democrats. The Republicans look on, and are determined to enter the field vigorously against Democracy and Rebellion in every form.

The weather is hot and business is dull.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 7—A. M.—Consols 94 for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 72; Illinois Central, 90¾; Erie heavy at 30¼.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 7—A. M.—U. S. 5 20s 75¼ a 75⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—A. M.—Cotton heavy. Sales of probably 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 7—A. M.—Tallow, 45s. 6d. Sugar easier at 35s. 9d. Petroleum firmer.

ANTWERP, Sept. 7—A. M.—Petroleum, 50f.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 7.—The steamers Etna, from New York August 26, and Siberia the 27th, arrived yesterday.

Afternoon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Sept. 7—P. M.—Consols, 94@94¼ for money and account. American securities quiet and steady. Illinois Central, 91.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7, P. M.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower. There is some activity, and the sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Pork quiet and steady. Lard excited, and advanced to 70s. Rosin declined to 14s.

ANTWERP, Sept. 7—P. M.—Petroleum firmer, but unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Arrived, steamship Atlanta, from New York.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Alfred Alexander Again Respited.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 7.—The Governor this morning ordered the respite of Alfred Alexander until another warrant for his execution shall be issued.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 103¾; Reading, 92; Canton, 46¾; Erie 41¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108½; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 126¾; Illinois Central, 143½; Cumberland pref. 129½; Virginia 6s, 52¾; Missouri 6s, 92¾; Hudson River, 140¾; 6-20s, 1862, 113¾; do, 1864, 109¾; do, 1865, 111¾; do, new, 109¾; 10 40s, 108½; Gold, 144¾. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109¾.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126	Pacific Mail St Co.	102¾
N. Y. and E. R.	46½	Western U. Tel.	34⅛
Phil. and Read. R.	91¾	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	102
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Toledo & Wab.	54
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	86¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	86¾	Adams Express Co	51¾
Chic and N. W. prf.	86¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26½
Chi. and R. I. R.	103¼	U. S. Express	48½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	108¾	Tennessee 6s, new	66¼
		Gold	144⅞

Market steady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Sept. 7, 1868.

The Money market was very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction big her. 105 as bid for 10 40s; 114 for 6s of 1881; 113⅛ for '62 5-20s; 109⅜ for '64 5 20s; 111⅛ for '65 5 20s; 109 for July '65 5-20s; 108⅞ for '67 5-20s; and 109 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103¼, and old do. at 100½.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 46, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¼@55, an advance of 1. 127¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy, 44 for Little Schuylkill, 56 for Mine Hill, 34½ for North Pennsylvania, 30 for Elmira common, 33 for Catawissa preferred, and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third, 70 for Tenth and Eleventh, 14½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 64 for West Philadelphia, and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 128½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 116 for Kensington; 60½ for Girard; 44 for Consolidation; 64 for Commonwealth; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21¼@21½. 19½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 30 for Morris Canal; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500	City 6s, New	c. 103¾	200 sh	Penna R.	b5. 51¾
$2000	do. New	is. 1' 83⅝	200	do.	is. 5o'. 54⅜
$3500	do. O. kso	is. 100⅜	1	do.	54¾
$2000	do. O. kso	is. 109¼	100 sh	Read.	b30. 46
$2000	W Jer R 6s	92⅝	100	do.	46
$500	Leh 6s. gold	87⅝	100	do.	b45. 46
$600	do.	87⅝	100	do.	b45. 46
$500	Read R deb bds.	8⅜	300	do.	is. b30. 46
300 sh	Leh N.	is. 21⅜	2	do.	46⅛
50	do.	21⅝	100	do.	b60. 46
20	do.	21⅞			

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	144¼	11·20 A. M.	144⅞
10·10 "	144¼	11·37 "	144⅜
10·15 "	145	12·00 P. M.	144⅜
10·20 "	144⅞	12·30 "	145
10·45 "	144⅜	12·45 "	144⅞
11·00 "	144⅜	1·00 "	144⅜
11·10 "	144⅜		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; old 5-20s, 113⅞@114; new 5-20s, 1864, 109¾@110; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1867, 109@109¼; do., 1868, 109@109¼; 10 40, 105@105¼. Gold, 144⅜.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¾@114; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅞@113⅞; do., 1864, 109⅞@109⅞; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅜; do. July, 1865, 109@109⅛; do. July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 1868, 108⅝@109; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅝@105. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 119·40; October, 1865, 118⅛@119. Gold, 144⅜@144⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Sept. 7.—Bark is quiet, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $50 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8 50@9 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy is steady, with sales of 200 bushels at $2 80. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·70@2 80.

There is an absence of any speculative feeling in the Flour Market, and only a few hundred barrels were disposed of, in lots to supply the immediate requirements of the home consumers, at $7@7·75 for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9 50 ₱ barrel.

No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in Wheat, but prices are quotably the same. Sales of 2000 bushels fair and prime red at $2 20@2 35. Rye is unchanged. Sales of new Western at $1·60, and new Southern at $1·35. Corn is strong at the recent advance. Sales of yellow at $1·32; and Western mixed at $1·30. Oats are without change. Sales of 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 70@75c.; and Southern at 50@65c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is lower. Sales of 100 barrels at $1·25 per gallon, tax paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, September 7.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were without any material change. 1700 head arrived and sold at 9@9½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 10¼c. for a few choice; 8@8¼c. for fair to good do., and 5@7½c. per lb. gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head

80, Owen Smith, Penna. and Ohio, 7½@9¼, gr.
107, A. Christy & Bro., W. Virginia, 7@8½, gr.
37, Dengler & Meulees, Chester co., 6@9¾, gr.
75, P. McFillen, Virginia, 9@9½, gross.
60, P. Hathaway, Chester co., 7@9½, gross.
45, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@9, gross.
85, J. McFillen, Ohio, 8@9¼, gross.
50, E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 9@9¼, gross.
127 Ullman & Bachman, Ohio, 8@9¼, gross.
125, Martin Fuller & Co., Ohio, 8½@10¼, gross.
100, Mooney & Smith, West Penna. and Ohio, 7½@9, gross.
125, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 5½@7½, gr.
70, H. Chain, Ohio, 6@7½, gross.
74, L. Frank, Virginia, 7½@8¾, gross.
100, Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 8@9¼, gross.
54, M. Dryfoy & Co., Virginia, 6¼@8, gross.
70, Bloom & Co., West Virginia, 6@7½, gross.
20, B. Bloom, West Virginia, 7½@8¾, gross.
14, D. Hann, Chester co., 8¾@9¼, gross.
66, Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 7½@8¾, gr.
30, Kimble & Wells, Ches. co., 8¼@9¼, gross.
19, L. Horne, Delaware, 4@8½, gross.
65, James Aull, Ohio, 5@6¼, gross.
20, C. Walker, West Virginia, 6¼@7, gross.
15, J. Latta, Chester co., 6¼@9¼, gross.
4, W. Duffy, Kentucky, 6½@8½, gross.

Hogs were in fair demand at

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Value of Southern Declarations.

From the N. Y. Nation.

Two hundred "influential citizens" of Charleston, S. C., have held a meeting and issued an address to the white people of the district, informing them, in substance, that the blacks have come to the conclusion that true happiness for the negro can only be found in "the most degrading vassalage of the white citizens of the State," and are "fired with a sentiment of hostility to the white population of the city and State," and prophesying that, unless "timely averted, the purposes of wicked men will be accomplished in deadly strife, and in the streets of the city scenes will be enacted which all good men will deplore." The document is written in what, considering the season at which it appears, may perhaps be called campaign English, and it is therefore impossible to say what its value is, either as an expression of feeling or as a description of a state of things actually existing. The account it gives of the sufferings of the whites and of the bad conduct of the blacks may have some truth in it, but the reader is furnished with so little means of guessing how much truth that he is almost driven into refusing it all credence whatever as the only safe course. What adds to his difficulty is that the picture the paper draws of white sufferings makes the advice to the whites to be "patient" and do nothing violent, with which it winds up, sound very like the famous admonition to the mob, on no account to nail the ears of the sheriff's officer to the pump.

No matter to what Southern source one turns for information as to the real condition, moral as well as physical, of the South, one finds one's self plunged in the same perplexity. It is not simply that the language of Southern speeches and articles is inflated, but the propositions they contain are in such direct opposition to familiar facts of Southern history that one could not believe them, even if the language in which they are stated were never so simple and direct. For instance, we find in the report of General Rosecrans' interviews with General Lee at the White Sulphur Springs, published by the Richmond *Whig*, that "as to Southern animosity to the negro, nothing could be further from the fact, and why should there be? Said he, there is no rivalry between the races, but a reciprocal interest, growing out of the fact that each is dependent on the other to a great extent," etc. etc. Now, whether General Lee actually said this or no makes little difference for the purpose of our argument. Southern men of his class are constantly saying it, and the newspapers keep repeating it, and it is such a clear evasion of the real question that, hearing it so often, one is almost driven to the conclusion that discussion with Southern men is useless, and that wild abuse of them, such as the Hunnicuts and Underwoods indulge in, is as good a way of dealing with them as any.

They are not enemies of the negro, it is true, provided the negro accepts their theory of his rightful condition. But looking at enmity in this way, it may be said with equal truth that nobody has any enemies. All any man has to do, in order to put an end to all hostility to him, is to accept the conclusions of those who do not like him as to the place he ought to occupy in society. A proud man, for instance, is disliked because he thinks he is superior to his neighbors, and lets it be known that he thinks it; but if he became very humble in his manner, and acted every day as if he was the inferior of everybody he met, his former enemies would soon get to love him, or at least cease to hate him. A close rich man is disliked, because people think he has acquired his wealth in an improper manner, and that the generous and kind-hearted would have his money if justice were done; so all he has to do to make everybody his friend is to divide his possessions amongst his neighbors, and leave himself poor and mean, as people think he deserves to be.

This same difficulty is at the bottom of most national antipathies. If Americans would frankly accept the English view of the American character, and of the part which Americans ought to play in the world, the English would like the Americans very much; or if the English could be got to see themselves as the Americans see them, warmer friends than the two nations could not be found on earth. So, also, the long-standing hatred between France and England has been due simply to the resolute refusal of each nation to adopt the other's view of its character, capacity and rights. Cases of hatred, flowing from pure devilishness of disposition, are almost unknown in civilized life. So that when the Southerner tells us that he is the friend of the black man, he simply means that he is the friend of the black man as long as the black man remains in what he considers his proper place—that of the member of an inferior race, who is, for the benefit of his superiors, to be restrained and prevented from exerting all his faculties. In other words, the assertion is a mere quibble, and does not forward the discussion in the least.

The war arose out of the fact that the North and South held two widely different theories of society and government, and the existing strife and confusion is kept up by the fact that the South refuses to accept and apply the Northern theory as to the result of its defeat in the field; and yet in nearly everything the Southern press and orators say about their aims and intentions this fact is kept out of sight. The North finding, at the close of the war, that the South was unwilling to accept its social theory, applied the screw in the shape of negro enfranchisement and partial white disfranchisement. Now, this might be called, as the Southerners do call it, "reducing the Southern whites to 'vassalage,'" if it were done deliberately for the purpose of permanently degrading the whites; but it is done for precisely the same reason that cannon was used against the Southern armies in the war—to make them submit to the will of the stronger. To call it "vassalage," under these circumstances, is simply silly.

What we want from Southern orators and statesmen is a declaration of their feelings and intentions in language used in the same sense as that in which we use it. For instance, we want to know, from General Lee and others, not whether they are friends of the negro seen from their point of view, but are they his friends seen from our point of view? Are they willing to take him not as a black, but as an ignorant man of mercurial temperament, and lay aside, for the purposes of legislation, all their old theories as to his origin and destiny? To these questions no Southerner of prominence has, to our knowledge, ever given a definite answer. No Southern paper ever touches them in discussion. We are left to find out which theory most Southerners entertain, mentally, by watching their conduct to the negro, and listening to their talk among themselves about him. Everything we learn in this way makes it all but certain that the masses of the Southern people have not adopted—and will not, if they can help it, adopt—the Northern theory of society; and that their fair talk to us is due simply to their practice of using words in a sense of their own, differing from ours. Now if they will say frankly, "Your social and political theory we will never adopt," they would not only do a manly thing, but would do much to clear the public mind on both sides of the line. Instead of this, they pretend to adopt it by a kind of equivocation.

What we know of the nature of the Southern view of the negro's place in society we learn not from the speeches of the Lees, and Stephenses, and Beauregards, but from the practice of the mass of the community, and the State papers of the Governors and other public men; from the black codes of many of the States after the war; and from the actual legislation of Kentucky, which, not having been touched by the reconstruction process, gives us an idea of what would be done all over the South were it not for radical intermeddling. There the negro is literally an outlaw, is dependent for life and limb on the humanity of any ruffian whom he chances to meet—his evidence against white men not being received in the courts, or at all events, counting for nothing if it is received. Evidence of this kind, not being prepared, is worth volumes of addresses and conversations with distinguished Southern statesmen. There are, of course, the same things to be said against negro suffrage that are to be said against all voting on the part of ignorant men; but when you have said this you have not finished the argument. You have still to show how it would fare with the ignorant man if he were deprived of the right of voting. In highly civilized and highly organized communities like New and Old England, or France and Germany, where respect for life and property has become a habit of the popular mind, and where the law is executed with certainty and despatch, a non-elector may, and does enjoy security and comfort. He does not impress his opinions or wishes on the policy of the State, but he is sure of justice in the courts, and of the aid of the police against his enemies. He is not asked to rely on the pity, or even on the kindly feeling, of his neighbors for protection. Now, no honest Southern man will pretend that the negro at the South will find the same justice and the same protection if left entirely in the hands of the Southern people that poor white men do. There is a prejudice against him at the South; there is contempt for him; and there is also a habit of showing prejudice and contempt by acts of violence which the courts are not ready to punish. On these points we do not need General Lee's opinion. We have the facts before us every day in the newspapers; and what we want to know of General Lee is not whether he loves the negro and wants peace, but whether he is willing to submit to the conditions imposed by the conquering party in the late war—one of which is the acceptance and embodiment in the law and practice of the land of the Northern theory of society and government.

The Meditated Frauds in Our Coming Election.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The *World* thus deals with our exposure of the conspiracy to corrupt our ballot-boxes and falsify the verdict of our State at the approaching election:—

"The *Tribune* boldly charges the Democratic party in this city with deliberately intending to corrupt the ballot-boxes in November. It charges the Democratic party with intending to elect its candidate for the Governorship by fraud. These charges are made against a party which outnumbers the radical party two to one in a city where, without the intervention of the legislation of radicals from the rural districts, and without the radical commissions which such legislation has fastened upon the tax-payers of the city, not a radical on Manhattan Island could be elected to so small an office as the doorkeepership of a police station, if such offices were elective. In the face of such facts, the *Tribune* pretends that the Democratic party, which usually gives in the city a majority nearly equal to the entire radical vote, needs to resort to fraud to elect its candidates! The *Tribune* knows better, and knows that its readers are not deceived by such palpable gammon. What, then, is the *Tribune's* object in slandering two-thirds of the honest voters of this city by charging them with the intent to deliberately defraud the remaining one-third at the ballot-boxes in November? It is this:—The *Tribune* hopes, by making an infamous charge, to cover and excuse the fact that our police, who are employed as our hired servants to protect our lives and property, and paid for such services by the tax-payers in this overwhelmingly Democratic city, are used by the radicals for their own private purposes. Every policeman is now engaged as a census-taker, not for the city, not for the tax-payers whose servant he is, but for the radical party, which is an insignificant minority in the city, and for radical purposes, which are of no account except to this insignificant minority. This is a thing to talk of as 'fraud.' It is a swindle upon the people who employ these public servants for legitimate purposes, and pay them good round wages therefor. It is time that the police, from Policeman Kennedy down to Policeman Smith or Jones, understood that they are the servants of the city, not the runners and lackeys of a party. They are hired to work for the people who pay their wages, not for the party which swindles the employers by improperly using the servants. The place for a policeman is on his beat, in the street, not at area or hall-doors, or as a bell-boy and waiter at a political club. And at whatever door these inquisitive policemen apply for the sake of propounding party conundrums, they should be plainly told to go about their business—the business for which they are specially employed and paid."

Comments by the Tribune.

I. The city of New York will give a considerable majority for Seymour and Blair; the State, outside of the city, if none but legal votes are polled, will give a still larger majority for Grant and Colfax. The game of certain magnates and wire-pullers of the Democratic party is to swell by fraud the city majority for Seymour, so that it shall overbalance the country majority for Grant. In furtherance of this conspiracy, Brooklyn was most unjustly deprived of her Police Commissioner by our late Democratic Legislature. In farther furtherance of it, our city and county tax levies were swelled by millions of dollars, which the managers of the Democratic party are using to promote illegal naturalizations, and hire "repeaters" to swindle the electors out of their rights by voting from poll to poll. The *World's* language given above proves it in guilty conspiracy with the swindlers.

II. What is charged upon the Police Superintendent as a misdemeanor is simply an effort to prevent illegal voting—nothing less, nothing more. He is not even accused of asking or seeking to know how any man will vote, but simply how many, in a given locality, have a right to vote at all. It is matter of record that over 100 voted last year from a house where no ten men lived—that the vote of our city was swelled by monstrous, wholesale frauds. The Democratic vote here for President in '64 was 73,709; last fall, with neither President, Governor, nor even Congress to choose, it was swelled to 85,764; and there was not so many legal votes for Nelson in '68 as there were for McClellan in '64, when there was quite cheating enough. We firmly believe that the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards each returned a Democratic majority exceeding the whole number of legal voters therein of all parties who went to the poll. We propose to put a stop to this wholesale villainy. Let the wounded pigeons flutter if they must!

III. The use of a police is to expose, resist, and prevent crime. And what is crime if robbing the electors of their right of suffrage is not? An illegal vote destroys the legal voter's right of suffrage as completely as though it took his ballot from him by force, as he approached the ballot-box, and prevented his polling it. What is the function of a police, if it is to stand idly by and see the whole body of legal voters robbed of their rights, and the popular verdict falsified in a crisis like this?

IV. The police mean to detect and expose the wholesale crime which is meditated—a crime which strikes at the very foundation-stone of popular liberty. They have nothing to do with party or politics; it is their duty to prevent fraud and crime. Every illegal vote polled is a crime committed—a gigantic, atrocious crime. The *World* virtually confesses that to prevent illegal voting is to reduce the Democratic majority. Every intelligent politician knows that this is so; that if 20,000 illegal votes are polled in this city, the Democratic majority will thereby be swelled at least 19,000. That is no business of the police, but the prevention of crime is. On behalf of all legal voters, who wish neither themselves to cheat, nor to profit by others' cheating, we entreat the Superintendent to do his whole duty.

Can't Make a Balance Sheet.

From the N. Y. World.

Is it not time that the Republican papers made the amend honorable to Governor Seymour for the outcry they raised against his intimation, in his letter of acceptance, that it is impossible to learn the real state of the national finances? The correctness of that intimation is fully demonstrated by the very papers that raised the outcry. What, for example, is the amount of the public debt? On the 8th of August, the *Tribune* stated it at $2,500,528,820. On the 18th of August, the same *Tribune* stated it at $2,510,000,000. Before the month of August ended the same *Tribune* again stated it at $2,491,324,477. And all three of these contradictory statements, be it noted, professed to be the amount of the public debt, less the money in the Treasury at the same identical date—the first of August. This is a pretty jumble of contradictions for a paper that howled at Governor Seymour for intimating that it is not easy to get at the truth respecting the national finances.

Not only does the *Tribune* thus contradict itself, but all the other authorities contradict it and each other. Commissioner Wells stated in his recent report that there was an excess of income over expenditures within the last year of $34,749,777; which, if true, would have diminished the public debt by just that amount. But Secretary McCulloch states that the debt has been increased within the year $12,228,054, making an enormous discrepancy of $46,977,831. The *Tribune*, teased and bewildered by irreconcilable contradictions, was driven to confess, yesterday, that it knows not the truth on this subject and is without the means to get at it. It ought, then, to apologize to Governor Seymour for its unmerited abuse.

The *Tribune* has several times contended that $32,000,000 which appear in the debt statement of Mr. McCulloch does not strictly belong there. We are clearly of opinion that it does, with the advantage having the Secretary on our side. But we will not argue the point now, because, even if we were to concede the claim of the *Tribune*, there would still be a discrepancy of $15,000,000 which that journal cannot account for; whereas with a system of honest and well-kept accounts, the people should know to a dollar what use had been made of their money. The *Evening Post* takes up the subject which the *Tribune* seems to abandon in despair, and thinks it can account for the discrepancy of $15,000,000. We copy the *Post's* fancied elucidation:—

"There remains, in round numbers, a balance of fifteen million dollars paid for some purpose which the *Tribune* and its correspondent cannot discover. Where is it?

"The answer is contained in the debt statement itself; which shows that the amount of three-years compound interest notes withdrawn by funding or payment during the year was $90,000,000. These notes appeared in the statements of a year ago as capital at six per cent. interest; but in fact they bore the accumulated interest of from two to three years upon them. This interest has been paid or funded during the year, and has thus appeared in the statement of the debt. It was as really due a year ago as it is now, and its appearance is but a nominal, not a real, increase.

"Had these notes all matured before payment, the interest thus made principal would have amounted to nearly eighteen millions of dollars; but as some of them were received in payment for five-twenties before maturity, it is but fair to suppose that they are about enough to account for the fifteen millions of dollars in question."

This will not do. In the first place, it is purely conjectural and supported by no figures. In the next place, it is in fatal collision with the statement of Commissioner Wells, who included, in his account of expenditures, the interest on the compound notes. He said that there was a surplus of nearly thirty-five millions over and above all expenditure for interest as a means of reconciling the contradiction. The part of the debt which draws interest is only about $2,100,000, which, if it were all at six per cent. (some of it is only at three) would make the annual interest account only $126,000,000. But Mr. Wells makes the interest paid last year $141,625,551—an excess in the interest account of nearly $16,000,000. This excess can be explained only by the payment of the accrued interest on the compound notes. The *Post's* explanation therefore falls to the ground, and the confusing contradictions remain.

The Georgia Legislature and Its Colored Members.

From the N. Y. Times.

The action of the Georgia House of Representatives, in declaring colored members ineligible, cannot fail to excite intense feeling throughout the South, and to aggravate the quarrel which the Southern Democracy appears resolved to provoke. It is a step in the direction of that war of races which Northern supporters of Seymour declare imminent; and the negro, it will be remembered, is the sufferer, not the aggressor.

The pretence on which the House has proceeded, is that the State Constitution does not specifically affirm the title of colored citizens to seats in the Legislature. The Atlanta *Constitution* appeals to the proceedings of the late Convention to show that it refused to affirm the title in question; in proof of which it cites the expunging, by a vote of 126 to 12, of a section which, as originally reported, provided that "all qualified electors, and none others, shall be eligible to any office in this State, unless disqualified by the Constitution of this State or by the Constitution of the United States." The rejection of this clause, the Macon *Telegraph* contends, considered in connection with the re-enactment of the previous Code of Georgia, "re-establishes all the old legislation of the State not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States and of Georgia, and concluded the business, so far as negro office-holding in Georgia under that Constitution was concerned." Aside from this, the advocates of exclusion in the Legislature insisted that notwithstanding emancipation, this is still a white man's government, and that the negro has no political rights in common with white citizens, unless conferred by the State, which, they allege, has not been done in Georgia.

This ground, however, cannot be sustained. So much of the old legislation of the State as affirmed the superior status of white men, and confirmed upon them exclusive privileges, is clearly abrogated by the new Constitution as well as by the Fourteenth Amendment, to the ratification of which Georgia was a party. The declaration of fundamental principles composing the first article of the new Constitution provides (section 2) that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and resident in this State, are hereby declared citizens of this State, and no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States or of this State." The first section of the Fourteenth Amendment lays down the same principle in the same words.

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, etc."

The citizenship of the colored man is thus made as valid as that of the white man, and the two stand on an equality, in the light both of the Federal and State Constitutions, in respect of political privileges. Exclusion from the Legislature, or from office, because of color, is beyond doubt an abridgment of the privileges or immunities of the colored people, and is therefore in conflict with the organic law. So much of the old legislation as denied the citizenship or the eligibility to office of colored persons, is as effectually abrogated by the new Constitution and the Fourteenth Amendment as though it were in terms indicated.

The omission of all reference to color in the Constitution proves nothing. The distinction is throughout ignored. The franchise, like the citizenship, is conferred without mention of color, simply because color has ceased to be a basis of difference in the reconstructed States. If the old law may act as a barrier to the acquisition of office by colored men, it may also operate for their disfranchisement. The plea would be as valid in the one case as in the other.

Beside, the new Constitution of the State defines who are ineligible to seats in the Legislature, and color is not included in the enumeration. If there were no other reason, therefore, we should conclude, on the general principle of strict construction, that negroes, not being, as a race, ruled out of seats, are as eligible as others, subject to qualifications applicable to all. But their right is not a matter of inference, still less of hair-splitting. It rests on the fundamental law, and all special pleading derived from the old Slave Code is inapplicable and worthless. The adoption of it by the Georgia House of Representatives as a ground of expulsion, is as unconstitutional as it is irritating and unjust. It is especially outrageous because shared by members elected by colored votes, in a State where the freedmen have used their newly-acquired power with fairness and moderation.

But the end is not yet. The colored Representatives have been expelled, but the real difficulties incident to expulsion remain to be encountered. The question raised by Turner, one of the colored members, demands an answer. "Am I a man?" is the inquiry which, though for a time stifled in the Legislature, will be raised throughout the State, wherever colored voters are found. And they will have sympathizers and supporters wherever the policy of Congress is honestly upheld. The fitness of colored people for office is one thing; their exclusion from office, because of color, in defiance of constitutional guarantees, is another and much more serious thing, and one that cannot be endured without a surrender which to Republicans would be disgraceful.

It is possible that a consideration suggested by the Augusta (Ga.) *Republican* may bring the majority of the Legislature to their senses. Here it is:—

"If these colored men had not been admitted to seats guaranteed to them by the Government, the Constitutional Amendment could not have been adopted; and if that amendment had not been adopted, our representatives would not have been admitted nor the troops withdrawn. It follows, too, if these members are not now entitled to seats, they were not then; if they were not then, the fourteenth article has not been legally ratified."

And if Georgia has not legally ratified the Constitutional amendment, Georgia is not legally entitled to representation in Congress, and will not be entitled to participation in the Presidential election. On this supposition the session of the Legislature amounts to nothing, and the State may be required to resume its place under military government. These are matters, however, which Congress will probably decide. In conjunction with the proceeding which gives them prominence, they may turn the balance in the Congressional mind in favor of an early reassembling at Washington.

The Radical Reproach of Democracy, its Crowning Honor.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

There is no meaner subterfuge to which a gentleman can stoop than the effort to make party capital against the Democracy out of the fact that "Rebels" took part in the proceedings of the Convention of New York. The object, of course, is plain. It is to make out that the Democracy are hand in glove with those who sought to overthrow the Government, and that, therefore, they are unworthy of the public confidence. A few may be deluded by the shallow device, but sensible people are aware that the true method of pacificating a country which has been rent by the strifes of war is to bring the belligerents into harmonious co-operation. If the Democracy sacrifice nothing of principle or patriotism by bringing the opponents of the Government into fellowship with them, it is to their everlasting honor that they have wrought the magic change which converts quondam enemies into lasting friends. It could only be a cause of reproach that Wade Hampton and General Forrest sat side by side in the New York Convention with the Northern leaders, if the latter had abandoned their life-long devotion to the Constitution and the laws, and given countenance to the spirit of hostility which arrayed the former against the Federal Government. But what is the fact? It is not the Democracy which has changed front, but the Confederate leaders, who have laid down their arms, accepted the results of the war, and gladly now clasp hands with those who are willing to accord them all their rights under the Constitution. It is not, therefore, cause of reproach, but of boasting, that the great Democratic party of the country is willing, when arms are laid one side, to forget the bitterness and hostility of war, and extend the hand of fraternal kindness to the men with whom they have been engaged in a deadly struggle.

Republican orators reproach us for not evincing the spirit of barbarous hate in the midst of Christian institutions. They arraign the Democratic party for not practising the vengeance familiar to the dark ages, amid the blaze of the nineteenth century. They clamor for the "fruits of victory," while seeking to kindle passions above which even an Athenian populace and a Roman Senate so often rose. They proclaim the baseness of their natures by professing their unwillingness to trust their own countrymen. They soil the glory of the American name by their slanderous imputations upon the honor of our Southern brethren; for they are our brethren—brethren by the ties of blood and by a community of interests; brethren by the rich association of a common language and the glorious memories of a common renown; brethren by years of dangers shared, and of a prosperity without a parallel in human history; and though the storm of battle has rent us asunder, and thousands have fallen in a fratricidal strife, yet we share alike the glories of a common valor, and forgetting the sad tragedies of a war which never should have been, will cleave together as children of the same mother in the enjoyment of a common Constitution, which guaranties to all alike the precious heritage of free institutions. Palsied be the tongue and blistered the throat of the recreant American who would make it a matter of reproach to a compatriot that he seeks to bring his estranged countrymen together in the bonds of a heartfelt Union; that he seeks to reconcile differences, soothe exasperated feelings, harmonize clashing interests, and awaken the inspirations of a common patriotism. "Blessed are the peace-makers," says the Divine Word. On the other hand, he who would protract strife, who would for any cause keep alive the animosities and the bitterness engendered by war, when the roar of battle is no longer heard, is accursed of God, and should be despised by men.

The Republican party has fulfilled its mission. It carried on the war for the Union blunderingly and with enormous expense; but it has spent four years in trying in vain to restore peace. Its legislation reeks of the spirit of war. It deals in military domination and drum-head court martials. It substitutes the order of the camp for the decree of the court. It deals in vindictive disfranchisements and senseless disabilities. After years of warlike struggle, followed by domination over one-half the republic, its leaders seem so far incapable of a peaceful solution of the national troubles that they reproached the Democracy for affiliating with the men whom it should be the object of wise legislation to make contented citizens. Such leaders may make good frontiersmen or Apache chiefs, but they are utterly unfit to control the councils of a Christian people.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of
PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines
WHITE, CLARET,
CATAWBA, PORT,
SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
ANGELICA, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
OFFERS FOR SALE
PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 12

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand 9 22m

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 3l stuthl
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS,
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.
They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.
For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
BTTON AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 14p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 13amthjrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26] PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

EXTRA FINE
NEW MESS MACKEREL
IN KITTS.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7]rp ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Yesterday Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, delivered another speech in Sheffield. This address was in reply to an address presented by the corporation authorities of the city. Mr. Johnson said in the discharge of the duties of his position he anticipated no trouble so far as the preservation of peaceful relations between the United States and England were concerned, but the high and deserved reputation achieved by his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Adams, had made difficult the task of succeeding with equal acceptability. The highest aim of his mission would be to do as well. He repeated what he had said to the cutlers yesterday, that the rupture of the friendly relations now existing between the United States and Great Britain would be impossible, on account of the identity of race, language, institutions and aspirations.

The character of Queen Victoria forbade the possibility of such a rupture. He repeated the assertion of Mr. Roebuck, one of the representatives in the House of Commons from Sheffield, that the people of the United States were heterogeneous, and maintained that foreign emigrants who landed on the American shores all merged in one great nation, and that nation was English, and they didn't vitiate the community by importing vices with them.

The London Times of to-day has a lengthy editorial on the subject of Mr. Johnson's recent speeches at Sheffield. The Times comments favorably on his declarations regarding the heterogeneousness of the American people, and thinks that the people of the United States are as much an English unit as the people of England, where Irish, Scotch, French and Germans make so large a share of the population.

Referring incidentally to the general elections soon to occur in England, the Times says: Whatever may be the result of these elections, the same reciprocity of feelings between the United States and Great Britain are certain to ensue.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Standard of last evening contained an editorial article on the non-settlement of the Alabama claims. The writer considers it no fault of England, as she is always ready to settle disputes, and is always ready to return the friendship. The United States could not complain if the international relations were not as friendly and agreeable as could be desired, for England has always been more disposed to real alliance than the United States have.

LONDON, Sept. 5—The report that Bayard Clarke, an American, was among the victims of the recent railway accident at Abergele was erroneous. Mr. Clarke, though on the train, is alive and well.

LONDON, Sept. 5, evening.—Telegrams from Hong Kong, dated July 24th, have been received here to-day. The Japanese government has made full satisfaction to France for the murder of a boat's crew from a French frigate.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 5.—A fire broke out last night amongst the shipping in the Southampton docks, and much valuable property was destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the loss, but it will be very heavy.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Lord Lyons, the British Minister, gave a banquet to Lord Stanley, the ex-English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is at present in this city. M. Moustier was present, and speeches of a complimentary and pacific character were made and much good feeling prevailed.

The *Presse*, the Austro-Catholic opposition journal of this city, has another editorial to-day on the matter of the American squadron in Turkish waters. The writer says the demand that the United States war vessels should pass the Dardanelles was prompted by Russia, and that the Sublime Porte, encouraged by the English and French Ministers, will refuse to comply.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—The *Constitutionnel*, the semi-official Imperialist organ, in its issue of last evening, repeats in the strongest manner possible its assurances of permanent peace.

ROME, Sept 5—Count Sartiges, the French Minister, yesterday had an audience with the Pope, and presented his letters of recall and took a formal leave.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—Advices have been received here that the ship Germania, which sailed on the Arctic exploring expedition, has been again spoken. When last seen she was in lat. 80 80, long. 5 east. All were well on board.

LUZERNE, Sept. 5.—Christian Frederick Schonbein, the distinguished Swiss chemist, died at Baden Baden yesterday.

VIENNA, Sept. 5.—Admiral Farragut has arrived at Athens.

Financial.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5, A. M.—U. S. Five-twenties 75¼@75⅝.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 5, evening.—5-20s closed dull at 75⅜.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 5.—Arkansas papers of September 1st have been received here. Everything is quiet in Conway county, the belligerents having been disarmed.

Governor Clayton and Hon. A. H. Garland addressed a large number of citizens at Lewisburg on August 29th, counselling mutual forbearance.

The Arkadelphia (Dallas county) Standard, of August 29th, has a report that a bloody tragedy occurred last week at Louisville, in Lafayette county (the extreme northwestern county of the State), resulting in the death of seven negroes and five whites. A negro had committed a horrible outrage upon a girl thirteen years old, and the citizens executed summary punishment upon him by hanging. The negro's brother went to the town after the execution, and behaved in a very insulting and riotous manner, using threats against those who had hung his brother. After bearing his insults for some time, they hung him also. The negroes of the town and neighborhood collected together to the number of some forty or fifty, and made a general attack on the town, which was met by the citizens, with the above result.

The crop reports are very encouraging, particularly in the southeastern portion of the State.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 6.—At three o'clock this morning a band of negroes went to the house of T. A. Alexander, on the Hernando road, and called to him to get up. While striking a light he was fired on through a window and severely wounded. He struggled to fasten the door, but they forced it open and fired at him again, inflicting a mortal wound, and then set fire to the house. His wife, who had escaped through a back door, returned with some neighbors and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Alexander is still alive, but there are no hopes of his recovery.

A negro named Moses Cockville has been arrested as one of the party, and the detectives are after the other.

Last night four negroes entered the house of Mrs. Lavinia Jones, on President's Island, just below the city, and commenced pillaging. A negro named Cæsar Simpson attempted to outrage Mrs. Jones, but she seized a knife and stabbed him in two places, and her screams brought the neighbors to the spot, who succeeded in arresting the entire party. Simpson is reported to be mortally wounded.

Fires.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—A fire broke out this morning in the basement of No. 29 Barclay street, occupied by Julius H. Kuch, jobber in glassware and manufacturer of kerosene lamps. The firemen were promptly on hand, but from the extreme depth of the store—over one hundred feet—were unable for some time to reach the fire, which was in the rear. The loss on Kuch's stock is $15,000; fully insured. The upper floors were occupied by Terhune & Brett, manufacturers of window shades, whose stock was damaged $5000 and the building $5000, both fully insured.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—Early this morning a fire broke out among a quantity of packing materials stored in the six-story block, Nos. 131 to 137 Congress street. By the active exertions of the firemen the flames were confined to the upper story, but considerable damage was done by water. The occupants of the other stores, including the Boston Stained and Cut Glass Works, owned by J. M. Cook, cut glass manufacturer, and others, sustained damage by water. The damage to the building is $10,000, mostly insured.

From Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 5.—At the recent session of the Legislature, a law was passed requiring the Governor to designate one or more papers in each Congressional district, in which official advertisements were to be published. No advertisement is to be of any validity unless it appears in a paper thus named. Under this law, Governor Smith has designated all the papers in the State, and therefore the probate judges and sheriffs can publish notices in whatever papers they choose.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Personal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—M. J. O'Shaugnessy, Chief of Division of Books and Accounts in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, has resigned to engage in business in Nashville.

General Dent, of General Grant's staff, who has been with the latter on his recent tour, returned here last night, accompanied by General Grant's son. General Grant is now residing on his farm in Missouri. General Dent will shortly return to St. Louis, and accompany General Grant to this city.

The Treasury Department.

The following appointments have been made: Peter Stoneman, Storekeeper in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania.

There are now only four or five of the least important districts to which the Commissioner has not submitted nominations for supervisors.

Fractional currency printed for the week,	$400,000
Shipped to United States Depository at Buffalo,	400,000
Fractional currency issued to national banks,	147,938
Shipped to United States Depository at Cincinnati,	200,000
Shipped to the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans,	50,000
United States notes shipped to national banks,	256,085
Securities held for circulating notes,	341,611,300
Securities held for deposits of public moneys,	38,052,350
National bank notes issued for the week,	139,420
Total to date,	$309,305,026
To be deducted:	
Mutilated bills redeemed,	8,929,189
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed,	808,329
Actual circulation at this date,	299,867,508
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed,	345,900

The Forthcoming Debt Statement.

The public debt statement for August will be published on Monday. It will show an increase during last month of over $10,000,000. The reason in part for this is accounted for by a Treasury Department official as follows: The payment of the Alaska purchase, $7,200,000; the large army expenses, which are nearly as much as those of all the other departments of the government together, and the decided falling off in internal revenue collections. Although the customs receipts have been greater than for any month during the year, the working force of the various departments has been considerably reduced.

The Navy Department.

Lieut. Com. Kane is ordered to the Mohongo; Commander Simpson is detached from command of the Mohongo; Com. Bradford from the Resaca, and Lieut. Com. Mitchell from the Saginaw.

The State Department.

The following notice has just been made public:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1868.—Official notice has been received at this Department that the Spanish authorities of the island of Cuba have adopted new regulations concerning passports. That the regulations require all passengers arriving at ports of that island to present authentic official passports, properly vised by the Spanish consul in the ports of departure, and that in case of passengers failing to exhibit such passport so vised, they will not be permitted to land without compliance with the civil conditions, which will be found very inconvenient in many cases, and impossible in others.

Notice has also been received at this Department that papers purporting to be passports issued by the Mayor of New Orleans, and vised by the Spanish Consul there, are rejected, under the beforementioned regulations.

Notice has also been received that persons residing in United States seaports, who call themselves passport agents, are in the habit of giving certificates, in which it is stated that they have applied to the Department of State for passports, and that those certificates, being vised by a Spanish consul, and presented as passports in Cuban ports, are rejected there, under the same regulation before mentioned.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5.—The following is a copy of General Forrest's letter to Mr. Woodward, correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial:

MEMPHIS, Sept. 3, 1868.—I have just read your letter in the Commercial giving a report of our conversation of Friday last. I do not think you would intentionally misrepresent me, but you have done so, and I suppose because you misunderstood my meaning. The portions of your letter to which I object are corrected in the following paragraphs: I promised the Legislature my personal influence and aid in maintaining order and enforcing the laws. I have never advised the people to resist any law, but to submit to the laws until they can be corrected by lawful legislation. I said the militia bill would cause no trouble, unless they violated the law by carrying out the Governor's proclamation, which I believed to be unconstitutional and in violation of the law, in shooting men down without a trial, as recommended by that proclamation. I said it was reported, and I believed the report, that there are 40,000 Kuklux in Tennessee, and I believed the organization was stronger in the other States. I meant simply when I said that the Kukiux recognized the Federal government that they would obey all State laws, and that they recognize all laws and will obey them—so I have been informed—in protecting peaceable citizens from oppression from any quarter. I did not say that every man's house was picketed, and I did not intend to convey the idea that I would raise any troops; more than that, no man could do it in five days, even if they were organized.

I said General Grant was at Holly Springs, and not at Corinth. I said the charge against him was false. I did not utter the word "liar." I cannot consent to remain silent in this matter, for if I did so, under an incorrect impression of my personal views, I might be looked upon as one desiring a conflict, when in truth I am so averse to anything of the kind that I will make any honorable sacrifice to avoid it. Hoping that I may have this explanation placed before your readers, I remain, very respectfully, yours. (Signed)

N. B. FORREST.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 5.—The committee appointed by the Legislature to wait on President Johnson consists of Senator Wisenor and Representatives Agee and Hamilton. The militia bill cannot pass the Senate in its present shape, and will probably fail altogether.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept. 5.—The Senate to-day brought up the bill for the relief of debtors and the adjustment of debts on the principles of equity, and, after a long discussion, it was passed by a vote of 18 to 17.

The House took up the bill authorizing the General Assembly to elect a Superintendent, Auditor and Treasurer of the State Road. A majority of the Judiciary Committee favored the bill, and the minority report opposed it. A substitute was offered and adopted that the General Assembly elect five Commissioners of the State Road, whose duty it shall be to elect a Superintendent, Auditor and Treasurer. This will come up on Monday, and will probably be passed.

A resolution was offered, but not acted on, declaring negroes ineligible to any and all offices of the State, and that all offices of the State now filled by negroes be declared vacant by reason of ineligibility, and that the Governor be directed to have such offices filled in compliance with the code of Georgia. The Governor and other authorities of the State are instructed to refuse commissions to all persons of color that have been or may be elected to any office in this State until the Supreme Court of the State has decided on the eligibility of colored persons.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 5.—The Radical County Convention met to-day and appointed delegates to the District Convention, which meets here on the 10th inst., to nominate candidates for Congress. From three hundred to four hundred negroes were present, and speeches were made strongly denunciatory of the Democrats, and laudatory of the Republican party, and Grant and Colfax.

The recent heavy rains have seriously injured the cotton. The news from Middle Georgia is gloomy.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—B. Devlin has written another letter to the Irishmen of Montreal, vindicating his recent denunciation of the contemplated picnic. His words, he says, have been grossly misrepresented by the would-be leader of his countrymen here. The feeling against Devlin is very bitter.

The steamer Corinthian ran into and sunk two barges while entering the Lachine canal last night.

Twenty thousand emigrants have arrived at Toronto during the present year, of whom only 3100 remained in Canada.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week will be thirty per cent.

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—[Special to the New York World.]—Six Fenian head centres from New York and Massachusetts are here for the purpose of watching the trial of Whelan, who is suspected of complicity in the assassination of the late Darcy McGee. It is expected that further arrests will be made to-night.

From Florida.

KEY WEST, Sept. 4.—The application to the United States District Court for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of Mudd, Arnold and Spangler, confined at the Dry Tortugas, has been refused.

The amount of salvage claimed on the steamship General Meade is $6000.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A rumor prevailed in sporting circles to-day that several well-known roughs had a row last night in Houston street; that Joe Coburn and others had a fight with another party, and were victorious, and that Coburn was met later in the evening in Broadway by unknown parties, and so badly beaten that his life was despaired of.

The latter portion of the rumor is false, as Coburn was not seriously injured, neither was he assaulted after leaving the Houston street fight.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Mr. Crabtree, a brother of Lotta the actress, was run over by a train of cars at Tremont, on the Harlem road to-day, and had a leg cut off.

Wm. Stockton, a pilot, committed suicide to-day, caused by grief at the death of his wife.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The body of a woman was found floating in the Hudson river, near Constitution Island, which is supposed to be that of Miss Maggie Page, who jumped from the steamer Vanderbilt, on Monday night, near West Point.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Counterfeit $10 bills on the Mutual National Bank of Troy were put in circulation last evening.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—It is estimated that the late storm has caused $150,000 damage in Williamsburg, principally through the flooding of cellars.

TROY, Sept. 5.—The pedestrian match in Rensselaer park between Weston, Payne, Haydock, Ferguson, Adams and Benton, which was announced for yesterday, has been postponed until Tuesday on account of rain.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The Democratic Convention of the Twelfth Congressional District assembled here to-day, and nominated the Hon. Chas. Wheaton, of Poughkeepsie, for Congress.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The grocery store of Mrs. J. P. Hannon was burned to-night. The stock was valued at $20,000, and was insured for $18,000.

General Sheridan has returned from his trip to the Rocky Mountains. He reports that the Union Pacific Railroad is finished 790 miles west of Omaha, and will be completed to Green river, 60 miles further, by October 1st.

Billy Emmerson, a negro minstrel, had some words with Jack Howard, the treasurer of Colson's Opera House, in a hack, about four o'clock this morning, and shot him, the ball taking effect in the forehead, and glancing, passed under the scalp and came out at the back of his head. Emmerson was arrested and was subsequently admitted to bail. A woman was at the bottom of the affair. Howard is not much hurt.

From Maine.

LEWISTON, Sept. 5.—Senator Fessenden addressed a large audience at Auburn Hall, last evening, chiefly on the financial issue. Governor Hawley, of Connecticut, followed.

AUGUSTA, Sept. 6.—Thomas Ewing, of Kansas, T. W. Hubbard, of Maine, and J. O. Coombs, of Virginia, arrived here this afternoon. They were met by a cavalcade of Democrats and escorted through the streets. This evening they addressed a large audience at Grant Hall.

The Republicans of Sidney and the adjoining towns held a large mass meeting to-day, which was addressed by General Brinkerhoff, of Ohio, and the Hon. James G. Blaine.

From Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Sept. 5.—William Murphy, aged about 35 years, formerly a soldier in the 1st Connecticut Artillery, was drowned in the Connecticut river, this morning. Information is desired concerning his relatives and the place where deceased resided.

From Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 5.—George Gage, a member of the New Jersey House of Assembly, from Morris county, died to-day of typhoid fever. He was youthful, but an able and prominent Republican, and was named for the State Senate from this county.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 6.—D. W. Seiler was nominated for Mayor of this city by the Democracy on Saturday evening.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE TWELFTH WARD AWAKE.—There was an immense Republican meeting on Saturday night at the corner of old York road and Crown street, in the Twelfth ward, on the occasion of raising a Grant and Colfax banner, probably the largest in the city. It has a representation of the Goddess of Liberty in the centre—on either side of which are features of Grant and Colfax. Beneath these are the names of the various Republican candidates. At 8 o'clock the vast assemblage was called to order by Conard S. Grove, who nominated for President Moses A. Dropsie, Esq. This being agreed to, Mr. Dropsie read the names of the following gentlemen as the other officers:

Vice Presidents—E. A. Talmage, M. Hall Stanton, Dr. Jos. Delavau, John H. Siner, T. Chalkly Wood, Rudolph Swartz, Price L. Patton.

Secretaries—Wm. Erety, Frederick Breitinger, Albert Potts, Jacob Raiguel, Wm. N. Neill, Julius Stein, James Swover.

Mr. Dropsie then said it was a pleasing duty with him to mingle with the residents of the Northern Liberties. There were no resolutions to be offered to-night, as those who were the originators of the meeting believed that all those present would go home resolving to support Gen. U. S. Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, as well as though it was read from paper. It was unnecessary to say that we were on the eve of an important election. He had not come here to heap abuse upon the candidates of the opposition party, but had concluded to spend a short time in convincing any doubting one of the necessity of supporting the entire Republican ticket. He then spent a long time in discussing the question of slavery, showing that the Republicans, in overthrowing that institution, had elevated the dignity of labor. He then invoked his listeners to enter the canvass with a lively spirit, and let the world see that the party who had so wisely and discreetly held the reigns of government since 1856 could as well manage the affairs of the nation in the future.

The Hon. Charles Gibbons then addressed the meeting, and said the ticket presented by the Republican party for the support of the people was one which challenged the respect and should receive the suffrages of all who desired good rulers, good officers and a good government. Upon it were the names of men who would be faithful to the interests of the country and to those of the tax-payers. He would not refer to himself in any manner whatever.

The speaker then, in a powerful and argumentative speech, commended the acts of the late Republican Congress, the wisdom of the acts of reconstruction for the southern States. He commented upon their regard for the manufacturing interests, in the reduction of taxes, and in their reducing the tax upon incomes. He showed how they had reduced the public debt, and the rate of interest upon the same.

They had legislated for the poor as well as the rich, and they deserve the thanks of our people. He then referred to the acts of General Rosecrans, and his attempt to make capital for the Democracy by conferring with those who had been our country's worst enemies. This act was deserving of the condemnation of all Union-loving men. His speech was truly a masterly effort. It was clothed in chaste and elegant language, betokening the well-read lawyer and brilliant orator. He was frequently interrupted by the cheers of his hearers.

The President then introduced William B. Mann, Esq., who was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He said it had been his fortune to address his fellow-citizens in different sections of the State during the past month upon the issues of the day, and that he had found the people were alive with enthusiasm, and would rally to the support of the candidates of the Republican party. The importance of the coming election was felt upon every hand, and the same spirit of energy prevailed as when in 1860 and 1864 the martyred Lincoln was elected to the Presidential chair. From every portion of the State we hear glad tidings, that the great Republican party—the party of freedom—will be sustained; that its success in October is beyond doubt. That success will prove a sure forerunner of the ignominious defeat of the so-called Democracy and its rebel supporters in November. (Cheers).

It has been given out and circulated throughout the Keystone State that this city will be carried in October by the rebel ticket. This, my friends, is but a game of brag, and intended for the purpose of covering up frauds, to encourage ballot box stuffers and repeaters, and to fix up things. Freemen be on your guard. Look out for fraudulent naturalization papers. Be of good cheer. The true-hearted patriots who fought for the preservation of this Union will watch the ballot box as they never watched it before, (cheers,) and I think that many of those who attempt to defraud the people of Pennsylvania will be furnished with quarters at the public expense, where even the sun of Democracy cannot shed a ray of light upon them. It is an insult to the fair fame and patriotism of the citizens of Philadelphia to say that a rebel ticket can be carried here. Rest assured rebel calculations will fail. The Republican ticket will be carried in this city next October by 5000 majority. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Mann then referred to the candidate for District Attorney, Charles Gibbons, Esq., who had just addressed the meeting, and said that this office was of the highest importance. It should be filled by a citizen of unsullied integrity, and one of the highest legal attainments. Such a candidate you have in Mr. Gibbons. He is known to you all. He never sought the office. His nomination was a tribute to his merit. He has ever been the defender of human rights, of the poor and down-trodden of every nation and clime, the champion of liberty and freedom. The speaker made a powerful appeal upon his behalf, and also for the election of the Hon. Leonard Myers; and in response to the question whether they would elect these candidates, Mr. Mann was greeted with shouts of "We will, we will." He then closed amidst hearty cheers, when the meeting adjourned.

TUG-BOAT OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' MEETING.—A meeting of owners and captains of tug boats was held on Saturday night, at the Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association Rooms, Walnut street, above Third, Isaac Abertson in the chair, Lafayette Markle, Secretary. The following report was presented by the committee appointed to revise the rates of tonnage:—

Summer rates for transporting boats about the harbor between Allegheny avenue and Dickerson streets, from 150 to 200 tons register, light or loaded, $5; 200 to 250 tons, light or loaded, $6; from 250 to 325 tons, $7; from 325 to 400 tons, $8; from 400 to 475 tons, $9; from 475 to 550 tons, $10; from 550 to 650 tons, $12; from 650 to 800 tons, $16; over 800 tons, $20, and proportionate rates to the Horse Shoe buoy.

Ocean steamers, from 350 to 750 tons register, $12; from 750 to 900 tons, $15; from 900 to 1500 tons, $20; over 1500 tons, $30. Canal steamers under 150 tons register, $4; over 150 tons register, $6. Barges, canal schooners, Chesapeake schooners, and all other vessels under 150 tons register, loaded, $4; light, $3. Tide-water boats, chunkers, oyster boats, and sloops, $3; light, $2.

For short transporting about the harbor, which is to be understood within a distance of five streets, vessels from 150 to 200 tons register, light or loaded, $4; from 200 to 250 tons, $5; from 250 to 325 tons, $6; from 325 to 400 tons, $7; from 400 to 475 tons, $8; from 475 to 550 tons, $9; from 550 to 650 tons, $10; from 650 to 800 tons, $16; all over 800 tons, $20.

Ocean steamers from 350 to 750 tons register, $10; from 750 to 900 tons, $12; from 900 to 1500 tons, $15; all over 1500 tons, $25. Canal steamers under 150 tons register, $3; all 150 tons register, $4.

For transporting in and about Richmond, which is to be understood from Gillingham & Garrison's wharf to Allegheny avenue, vessels from 150 to 200 tons register, light or loaded, $3; from 200 to 300 tons register, light or loaded, $4; from 300 to 400 tons register, $6; over 400 tons, $8. For detention, per hour, $3; for towage, per hour, $5.

For tonnage to and from Chester and points below—Vessels from 150 to 200 tons register, $16, one dollar per mile below Chester; from 200 to 250 tons register, $18, one dollar and ten cents per mile below Chester; from 250 to 325 tons register, $20, one dollar and fifteen cents per below Chester; from 325 to 400 tons register, $22, one dollar and twenty cents per mile below; from 400 to 475 tons register, $24, one dollar and twenty-five cents below; from 475 to 550 tons register, $26, one dollar and fifty cents per mile below; from 550 to 600 tons register, $30, one dollar and seventy-five cents below; from 650 to 800 tons register, $35, two dollars per mile below; from 800 to 1000 tons register, $40, two dollars and twenty-five cents per mile below; all over 1000 tons register, $50, two dollars and fifty cents per mile below. A deduction of 25 per cent. to be allowed on light vessels towing up.

For transporting to and from Schuylkill river, between Fairmount or Market street and Allegheny avenue, Delaware, vessels from 150 to 250 tons register, light or loaded, $15; from 250 to 400 tons register, light or loaded, $20; from 400 to 550 tons register, light or loaded, $25; from 550 to 650 tons register, light or loaded, $35; from 650 to 800 tons register, light or loaded, $40; from 800 to 1000 tons register, light or loaded, $50; from 1000 to 1350 tons register, light or loaded, $60.

For transporting barges, canal schooners, Chesapeake schooners, and all other vessels under 150 tons register, loaded, $10; light, $8. Sloops, chunkers, and tidewater boats, $8 loaded, $6 light. Action on the report was deferred until the next meeting of the Association. After a free discussion, respecting matters pertaining to the interests of Captains and owners of tugboats, an adjournment took place until Wednesday night, at the same place.

BETHANY MISSION.—To those of our readers who have never visited this live Sabbath School organization, at the corner of Twenty-second and Shippen streets, we advise to take the earliest opportunity. It will be profitable, interesting and instructive. The building is superior to any Sabbath School room in Philadelphia; the arrangements for the infant departments, adults, the Bible and other classes, are convenient and admirably adapted to the various purposes, and, indeed, there is no feature of Bethany but what designates matured judgment and skill in the preparation of the entire structure for an active school. A pleasing incident of yesterday's session was the usual collection for missionary objects, which is taken upon the first Sabbath of each month. The different classes make their own collections and send them to the Superintendent's desk, where the number of class, teacher, and name of class is read aloud, with the amount contributed for the month. The offerings for August were fifty dollars, a large amount for a Mission School to contribute during a single month of summer, but smaller than the general average of Bethany. It is a noble work, and exhibits what the energy and determination of a single person can do in the cause of Christ and in gathering the little children for instruction in those great Bible truths which, when adopted and followed, prepare us for eternity and insure us a home in heaven. John Wanamaker, Esq., projected this enterprise, and to him alone is due the credit of its success and usefulness. He has gathered around him a band of faithful teachers, who are amply rewarded for their labor in the continued extension and strengthening of Bethany. Mr. Wanamaker is fortunate in having such efficient aid as our friend Charles B. Mount, Esq., can and does render the mission in his office of librarian. The only drawback to Bethany is the music. They have a good organ, and many very fine voices among the children, but no apparent interest is manifested to have them sing in time or with expression or effect. A little care will remedy this serious defect, and when accomplished this mission school will become the most interesting Sabbath afternoon resort in Philadelphia.

A PROBABLE IMPOSTOR.—Every once in a while some adventurer singles out Bishop Wood, of the Catholic Church in this diocese, as a victim. On this charge, on Saturday noon, before Alderman Beitler, was arraigned a young man named Joseph Bartram, claiming to be from New York. He seems to have meditated getting the sum of $150. On Friday, a young man called at the residence of the Bishop, and left what purported to be a dispatch from St. Louis, Mo. It read as follows:

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 4, 1868.—To his Excellency Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.—I will remit you one hundred and fifty dollars ($150) for young Mr. Chauncey, on Monday next. Have telegraphed him to call and introduce himself. He is a very worthy young man, and his father is one of the leading and most respected merchants of this city. REV. J. B. GARESCHE, P. P.

The fact of the paper being addressed as it was excited suspicion. On inquiries at the telegraph office it was found that no such dispatch had passed over the wires. Arrangements were then made to capture the swindler, in case he should call again at the residence. Bartram called on Saturday and presented the following letter:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

Dear Father: I am in receipt of a telegram from our family pastor and parish priest, the Rev. Father Garesche, of St. Louis, expressive of his desire that I should call and introduce myself to you, and also his intention to remit one hundred and fifty dollars next week, to the care of your lordship for me.

I cannot, dear father, convey to you through the medium of this letter my heartfelt regret and sorrow at my inability to comply with our good pastor's wishes, as my health and strength unfortunately will not permit my doing so. But no doubt your lordship will kindly accept the will for the deed, which I have no doubt will be as acceptable. My object, dear father, in addressing you this letter is to solicit a kindness, as my physician has deemed it advisable that I should leave for home to-day in my present condition of health. I have made a resolve to solicit from your lordship one hundred and twenty-five dollars of the amount; the balance, twenty-five dollars, I should be happy, with your kind permission, to contribute to the church. If your lordship will kindly advance the amount by the bearer, who is a worthy gentleman, you will confer an exceeding obligation on your obedient servant, CHARLES CHAUNCEY.

Bartram was asked if he would give a receipt for the money in the name of Chauncey, to which he replied he would. A policeman was in waiting and Bartram was taken into custody. He was committed for a further hearing.

DEATH OF JOSEPH B MITCHELL, ESQ.—It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Joseph B. Mitchell, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and for half a century President of the Mechanics' National Bank. He, a few weeks since, went to Atlantic city, where he contracted a dysentery, which defied the efforts of our most skillful physicians, and on Saturday night he died, at his residence, in Germantown, from which his funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. He was a gentleman of proverbial integrity and methodical business habits, and was universally esteemed by all with whom he had business communication. His father was the founder of the Mechanics' Bank, and the long and honorable record of the deceased with the same serves to some extent to illustrate the confidence and desirable relationship which he enjoyed with the business community. The deceased was 75 years of age at the time of his death. He was a widower, but leaves several children.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—The following persons were admitted into the Hospital yesterday:—

Thomas Conroy, 11 years of age, residing at No. 704 Dickerson street, hip injured by falling at Eighth and Tasker streets.

Emma Davis, aged 28 years, living at No. 1030 Lawrence street knocked down by two unknown men, in Spruce street, above Ninth, and badly cut on the left temple.

William H. Wright, aged 30 years, living at Twentieth and Fitzwater streets, head cut by bricks falling on him yesterday morning at fire Third and Buttonwood streets.

Edward Kerr, aged 12 years, living at No. 1139 Melon street, injured in the hand at No. 810 Morton street, by being caught in machinery.

George Johnson, aged 5 years, residing at No. 713 St. Mary street, run over by a milk wagon, and foot injured.

Agnes Berkner, aged 6 years, residing at Thirteenth and Carpenter streets, hurt internally.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.—The details of arrangements for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention which is to assemble in this city next month, have been placed in the hands of Generals Collis, Russell, and Owen, on the part of the Boys in Blue of Philadelphia, and the National Executive Committee for Pennsylvania. The following committees have been appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the delegates:

On Programme—Generals Joshua T. Owen, E. M. Gregory, and Louis Wagner.

On Stands, Flags, and Decorations—Colonel S. B. W. Mitchell, General R. L. Bodine, and Colonel James W. Latta.

On conference with Union League and other organized bodies—Generals George W. Mindil, H. G. Sickel, and Lieutenant S. C. Perkins.

On Printing and Advertising—Colonel James W. Latta and General Turner G. Morehead.

A BUDGET OF ACCIDENTS.—John Figley, aged fifteen years, fell from a box in the Old Driver's Ice Company's yard on Saturday at Fifteenth and Vine streets, and hurt his head. He was removed to his home, Dec's court, Fifteenth street, between Race and Vine.

About eight o'clock the same evening as car No. 17, of the Union Line, was passing the new building at Washington square and Walnut street, a portion of the roof was torn off by contact with the guy rope. None of the passengers were injured.

In the afternoon a man named Thomas Kelly, working on a scaffold on Passyunk road, below German, fell, and received a severe gash in the breast. He lives at No. 735 north Sixth street.

George Fetser, aged ten years, was run over on Saturday by a train of cars on the Germantown Railroad, at Ninth and Diamond streets, and seriously injured. He was removed to his home, No. 1821 Sheridan street.

FIRES.—A fire occurred on Saturday evening in the window of John Saland's store, No. 1101 South street, and damage to the amount of some $300 was sustained.

A dwelling-house on the Wissahickon, opposite Megarge's Mills, was nearly destroyed by fire on Friday night. It belonged to Charles Megarge, Esq.

The alarm of fire about 2 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the partial burning of the premises occupied by Leece & Brothers, as a cabinet-maker shop, in Noble street, below Third.

THE "INVINCIBLE" PARADE.—The Republican Invincibles, in going to the Nineteenth Ward meeting on Tuesday evening next, will parade up Chesnut to Twelfth, up Twelfth to Race, down Race to Eighth, up Eighth to Vine, down Vine to Franklin, up Franklin to Spring Garden, down Spring Garden to Sixth, up Sixth to Poplar, up Poplar to Franklin, up Franklin to Girard avenue, down Girard avenue to Seventh, up Seventh to Master, down Master to Marshall, up Marshall to Jefferson, down Jefferson to Fifth, up Fifth to Oxford, up Oxford to Howard street.

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD.—Captain W. H. Macomb has been detached from duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, from October 1, and placed on waiting orders. Captain Alexander Murray relieves him. Commodore Goldsborough is ordered to ordnance duty. Commodore Francis B. Elliton is detached from duty as Light House Inspector of the Tenth District, headquarters at Buffalo, and placed on waiting orders. He will be relieved on October 1 by Captain G. H. Scott, whose orders to the Philadelphia Navy Yard have been revoked.

A FIREMAN'S RIOT.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, as the Washington Hose Company was returning from the fire at Third and Noble streets, they were attacked by a party of ruffians lying in ambush at Seventh and Arch streets. For a time, bricks, clubs, etc., were hurled at the members, and the apparatus of the Washington was only saved from destruction by being hurried from the scene. The police were promptly on hand, and succeeded in capturing a number of the assailants, who will have a hearing to-day.

BOOT BLACKS IN LIMBO.—John Desmond and Lazarus Leary, boot-blacks, broke into the confectionery store of John G. Kuhnle, No. 635 Market street, yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, and ransacked the money drawers and stole a lot of confectionery. The thieves were arrested by Reserve Policemen Dawson and Kiker, at Sixth and Chesnut and Third and Dock streets, and taken to the Central Station, where they were locked up for a hearing at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A MISSING MAN.—J. M. Keach, printer, whose home is in West Amboy, Oswego county, New York, came to this city July 1st in search of employment. Since that time his family have heard nothing of him, and are in great distress at his disappearance. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his wife, Mrs. Maria Keach, at the above address.

PAS GRAND CHOSE.—On Saturday afternoon, as car No. 17, of the Union Line, was passing the new saving fund building, at Washington Square and Walnut street, a portion of the roof was torn off by coming in contact with a guy rope with violent force. It contained several passengers at the time, and there was much consternation among them, but fortunately none of them were injured.

STABBED IN THE NECK.—Neil McBride, aged thirty-five years, residing at Seventh and Fitzwater streets, was stabbed in the neck yesterday, on Shippen street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, by some unknown person. He was taken to the Hospital. His wounds are not serious.

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of this body will be held to-morrow morning, at the new hall of the association, Tenth street, below Race. They have the names of seven hundred and twenty seven members on their roll.

A FOUNDLING.—About 8 o'clock, on Saturday night, Policeman Philbert, of the Fifteenth Police District, found a female infant, about three weeks old, in Bridge street, Whitehall. The body was taken to the Station.

DR. J. A. MEIGS was elected one of the Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital by the Board of Managers of that Institution on Monday last.

CONVALESCING.—Mrs. Smith, who was shot by Andrew O'Kane, Jr., on Friday evening, was somewhat better yesterday, and hopes are now entertained of her recovery.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
GRAND SPECTACLE,
THE WHITE FAWN,
And Jarrett and Palmer's combined
PARISIENNE AND VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPES,
THE WHITE FAWN RECONSTRUCTED,
with
NEW DANCES, NEW SONGS,
NEW EFFECTS, AND TABLEAUX,
THE GUARD IMPERIAL,
Composed of little children
ON HORSEBACK,
MILITARY BALLET AND MARCH,
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTERS AT THE BATH,
THE FESTIVAL OF THE BELLS,
THE BUILDING OF THE TOWER,
THE FIRE-FLY BALLET,
GRAND PROCESSIONS,
KINGDOM OF FISHES,

Evening Telegraph

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(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 & THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

We Have Not Yet Began to Fight.

THAT intrepid mariner Paul Jones, when summoned to surrender on a certain occasion, responded:—"I have not yet begun to fight." The Republican party occupies at the present crisis a position which demands a similar declaration, to be followed up by such hard blows as will banish from the minds of the enemy all hope or dream of victory. Andrew Johnson had not fairly settled himself in the seat made vacant by the hand of the assassin ere the unrepentant leaders of the Rebellion, encouraged by his undisguised sympathy, raised the clamor for our submission; and from that day to the present the uproar has been spreading, until at last the voice of the ex-Confederacy is practically a united one. If the demand which they make upon the loyal North were confined to the mere bluster of words, we could well afford to pay no attention to it. But from almost every section of the South come reports of outrages upon Union men, white and black, of such a character as to leave us no alternative save that of accepting, as the settled purpose of the participants in the Rebellion, a determination to enforce their demand in the most effectual way.

It finds a ready and earnest echo in the North. The sum and substance of the Tammany platform is an invitation to lay down our arms and yield up, without further parley, all the fruits of our triumph on the field of battle. Like the Chicago platform of 1864, it practically pronounces the struggle for the Union a failure, and demands that it shall be brought to a summary close. The loyal blood that has been shed, the loyal treasure that has been squandered, the prostration of commerce, the interruption of friendly relations between the two sections of the country, the imperilling of our relations with the great powers of the Old World, the long-protracted doubts of success, the despair which followed our many reverses, the flush of triumph which lifted up the heart of the nation when final victory was assured—all these are to go for naught, and we are deliberately commanded to regard ourselves as worsted in the contest, and the cause for which we toiled and suffered and fought as a hopeless one. The Tammany summons to surrender, preceded as it was by the revolutionary letter of Frank Blair, has been followed up by a series of characteristic pronunciamentos, all breathing the same spirit, all inspired by the same deadly hatred to a Union founded upon justice to all men, and equality for all men before the law. Andrew Johnson has reiterated his oft-repeated declaration that the reconstruction theory of Congress is revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void; and therefore demands that the loyal men of the rehabilitated States shall be turned over to the tender mercies of the Rebels, who shall have leave to punish, plunder, and proscribe them under the guise of law. Ould, the Rebel Commissioner of Exchange, has revived the old exploded slanders about the tardiness of the Government in relieving the loyal soldiers who were enduring all the agonies of death in Rebel prisons, and its refusal to consent to a fair and honorable cartel; and therefore demands that the reins of power shall be entrusted to a party whose standard-bearer signalized his official career by a studied attempt to embarrass the Government in its warfare against the Rebellion, who had no word of sympathy for the brave men enlisted in the Union cause, who clasped to his heart as "friends" the murderers of helpless children and the destroyers of orphan asylums. The chiefs of the Rebellion, gathered in consultation at a Southern watering-place, proclaim through Rosecrans the peace and good-will and thorough devotion to the Union, which actuate the hearts of the whole Southern people; and therefore demand that the party which rescued the nation from the hands of treason shall no longer be entrusted with the settlement of the country, and the adjustment of all our difficulties on a basis which shall be a satisfaction for the past, a security for the present, and a guarantee for the future. "Surrender!" is the cry, and "Revolution!" is the sole alternative presented.

With this demand still ringing in our ears, there is but one response that can rise to our lips, *We have not yet begun to fight!* On Tuesday last these words were proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of the land in no uncertain, tremulous tone. Vermont, inspired by the feeling which is coextensive with our borders, gave them utterance; the echo is lingering in the forests of Maine, only to gather redoubled strength. We want no more bloodshed, no more measuring of swords upon the field. Blair cries, "Surrender, or fight!" We respond, "Let us have peace!" And peace can be secured only through victory at the polls. When we have made good our challenge, we need not fear that the reactionists, North and South, will not call to mind the past and profit by the lessons of Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and Appomattox Court House. *We have not yet begun to fight!* Vermont proclaims it, Maine will re-echo it, and November will stamp the words with such an earnest emphasis that peace will be conquered without another resort to arms.

HORRIBLE.—Jerry Black, one of the shining lights of James Buchanan's cabinet, has been making a speech to the unterrified up at York. He duly arraigns Congress for the crime of "betraying the liberties for which our forefathers suffered and died;" but has not a word of reproof for the instigators of the war by which hundreds of thousands of brave men endured suffering and death without a murmur. Not content with depicting the shameful demoralization of Congress, he proceeds to detail the "horrible" effect of their example, and in doing so rakes up poor "Othello"—forgetting that the man was a full-blooded Moor—by citing the malediction hurled by him at the man who had slandered his wife—a white woman:—

"Never pray more; abandon all remorse;
On horror's head horrors accumulate;
For nothing canst thou to damnation add
Deeper than that."

But Jerry belongs to a Black family, and perhaps this fact may account for the gloomy view of things in which he revels.

Now for California.

CALIFORNIA holds her State election for Members of Congress to-morrow. The respective candidates of the two parties are as follows:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*
First District	F. M. Pixley	S. B. Axtell.
Second District	A. A. Sargent	J. W. Coffroth.
Third District	C. Hartson	J. A. Johnson.

The First District is at present represented by Axtell, Democrat; the Second by Higby, Republican; and the Third by Johnson, Democrat.

The vote of the State for the past ten years has been as follows:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1858	36,147	44,599	8,452 D.
1859	31,298	62,255	30,957 D.
1860	39,173	79,667	657 R.†
1861	56,036	63 694	23,286 R.†
1862	51,238	47,331	29,724 R.†
1863	64.447	44,715	19,732 R.
1864	62,134	43 841	18,293 R.
1865	33,221	26,245	6,976 R.
1866	No general election.		
1867	44,584	47,969	3,385 D.

For the years marked thus (†), when there was dissension in the Democratic ranks, the total opposition vote is included under the head of Democratic, and the lowest Republican plurality is given. The vote for 1867 is that cast for Lieutenant-Governor. For Governor the vote then stood 40,359 Republican and total opposition 51,993—Governor Haight's vote being 49,905, and his majority 9546. This was caused by the strong opposition of all the leading Republican journals to the nomination and election of George C. Gorham, now Secretary of the Senate, the nominal Republican candidate, against whom there was manifested an unconquerable prejudice in the ranks of his party. If a satisfactory candidate had been presented to the people by the Republican Convention, the full strength of the party in 1865 would undoubtedly have been maintained. Gorham is no longer an element of dissension in the party, being comfortably disposed of at Washington, and although the State is doubtful, the result of the election to-morrow can be looked forward to with hope.

The Cloven Foot.

ARKANSAS, the mother of the bowie-knife, the paradise of lawless crime, the circuit of Judge Lynch, is determined to outdo all the other Southern States in the way in which she will convert the negroes to the Democratic faith. Seeing that there would naturally be some distrust on the part of the black men towards the Pikes and other ruffians who have lorded it over them in times past, with no mild measure of lashes, the Democratic leaders determined on a grand *coup*. They gave an entertainment to the colored people of the State assembled in convention, and sat down to table sandwiched, an alternate black and white brother surrounding the festive board. A correspondent present at this impressive ceremony describes it as resembling "the keys on a piano board." By this eating and drinking together a fraternal feeling was engendered, which was eminently calculated to strengthen the Democratic party.

But alas! all men are not Solons, and the redoubtable Albert Pike, the poet, statesman, warrior, and editor is not one of them. He cannot conceal the cloven foot. So that within a few days after the delightful dinner party referred to, the *Appeal* contained the following:—

"No sophistry can disguise the fact that for one to swear that he will never attempt to deprive any negro of the right to vote, with the settled intention to change the constitution of the State as soon as possible, so that this oath shall be no longer required, and to elect legislators who will deprive the negro of the right of suffrage, is to swear with the purpose of perjury determined on."

In vain was it that the Hon. Mr. A, and Judge B, and Mayor C, hobnobbed with Cuffee and Sambo! In vain was it that the aristocratic authority of these elegant Democrats were sacrificed and they tipped champagne glasses with their former slaves. The fatal paragraph cancelled it all. Had Borgia at one of her dinners let fall a bottle of prussic acid she could not have created more distrust than did the article of Albert Pike. The colored men recognize deception attempted upon them and all the Rebel blandishments are lost. They see that with deadly hatred, had they the power, the Democracy would strip them of every right, and even if invited to dinner they do not intend an opportunity shall be given their host to carry their pet scheme of affection into execution.

Our English Relations.

MR. REVERDY JOHNSON, even at the risk of repetition, is bound to assure the English mind that America is desirous of peace. He has made but two speeches since his arrival in England, and both of them abound in the continual refrain that we must and will have peace. We know that diplomacy and deception are sometimes interchangeable terms, and may therefore account for the earnestness with which this assurance is made. But if it is meant in good faith, and to the extent which Mr. Johnson insists, we can only say that he misrepresents the American people. They do, indeed, desire peace. They are willing to do much to secure it, and accept of many conditions which would not be preferable, but there are some things far more unbearable than war. There are conditions into which a nation can sink which are far, far worse than a state of strife. To submit to injustice, oppression, insult, or wrong by one of the States, is worse than open war. While the people of the United States desire time to recuperate their exhausted industries and to replenish the treasury depleted by long years of internal dissension, yet they are not so exhausted as to submit to insults or injustice. They could and will, if necessary to preserve their national honor, rise and renew another battle just as great as that concluded in 1865. This fact should not be lost sight of in the speeches of Mr. Johnson in England. If through diplomacy our just debts can be satisfied, with all our hearts we wish it; but at all events these debts must be satisfied in full, dollar for dollar.

BY WAY OF CONTRAST.—Rosecrans writes to Lee, the "trusted and beloved leader" of rebellion:—

"Now *I think, the Union army thinks*, and people of the North and West, I dare say, believe, there must be, or there ought to be, a shorter or a surer way to get good government for all the South."

General George H. Thomas writes to the managers of the monster gathering of Republican soldiers and sailors at Indianapolis, on Wednesday last:—

"Although I take no part in politics, permit me to express the great pleasure I have derived from observing the *firm and almost universal support* afforded by the soldiers and sailors throughout the country to all measures calculated to restore it to a condition of peace and quiet, thereby showing that those must willing to support the Government in time of peril can be relied upon to inaugurate and maintain measures best calculated to secure the peace and prosperity of the nation."

We greatly fear that this latter epistle will fill the troubled heart of Rosecrans with fresh "solicitude," and cause him to carry "his heart in his hand" all the way to Mexico.

STRAWS.—The straws which "extensive travellers" collect on sundry railroad trains, as being indicative of the direction in which the wind will blow on the third day of November next, are very frail and unsatisfactory weather-cocks compared with the following laconic epistle which George H. Pendleton telegraphed to General John A. McClernand, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic State Central Committee, at Springfield, a few days ago:—

"Just got home. The condition of the canvass in Ohio is such that I must withdraw all my appointments in Illinois.
GEORGE H. PENDLETON."

The condition of the canvass throughout the Union, since Vermont has been heard from, is such that Mr. Pendleton may as well withdraw all his appointments in Ohio into the bargain.

"We do pray for mercy,
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render
The deeds of mercy."

IT was gratifying to those interested in the fate of Alexander when they learned the Governor had granted a reprieve, and that all the efforts made in his behalf had not been without effect. Indeed, public sympathy *has* been aroused, and everywhere we hear of something being done—not a stone left unturned. A letter will be sent to the Governor from the Pennsylvania Hospital, that time-honored institution, signed by the members of the surgical staff, petitioning for mercy. They being most familiar with the facts, and one and all of the same opinion, no doubt will influence the final decision. A meeting of the jury who sat on the trial will be held to consider the propriety of taking action in reference to the case, and it is to be hoped that much benefit will arise. It must not be forgotten that the man has been severely punished already. Consider the trial the condemnation, and the awful preparation for death. It would be cruel, indeed, to make one, though criminal he be, submit to such mental torture again. We hope, therefore, that the Governor can, with justice, avail himself of the pardoning power.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Theatres.

—On Saturday evening next the Arch Street Theatre will be opened for the regular season. Mr. Barton Hill is added to the old company as stage manager, as is also Miss Fanny Davenport, as yet a stranger to Philadelphia. On the opening night Goldsmith's grand old comedy of *She Stoops to Conquer* will be presented, with Mrs. John Drew, Barton Hill, and Robert Craig in the cast. On Monday evening, September 14, Miss Richings' English Opera Troupe will commence a two weeks' engagement at this theatre, appearing in Flotow's ever popular opera of *Martha*.

—*Foul Play* enters upon the second week of its successful run at the Walnut Street Theatre, with fair prospects of continued success. The machinery having once gotten into good working order, the mechanical effects, on which its principal attractions depend, are now managed in an artistic and edifying manner. The sinking of the ship Proserpine, in the second act, and the scene on Godsend Island, in the fourth act, are quite equal to anything of the kind which has ever been attempted in this city, and far more successful than is usually the case.

—*The White Fawn*, with all the glories of the ballet and the most dazzling of spectacles, continues to draw large audiences, and it is safe to say that every man, woman and child that cares to go to an exhibition of the muscular department of theatrical art is well pleased with the entertainment. Like a great many other things, *The Fawn* has undergone the process of reconstruction, and at this evening's performance several novelties will be witnessed. Among them may be noticed an imperial guard of little children on horseback, a military ballet and march of forty young ladies, a grand tableau of genuine water displayed in dazzling variegated lights, and several new songs. *The White Fawn* will gambol about the stage on its multitudinous legs throughout the week.

—Hooley's Minstrels open the season, at the Seventh Street Opera House this evening, with a carefully selected company that can compare favorably with any ever brought together in this country. Included in the company are four comedians of high repute, Archy Hughes, S. S. Purdy, Charley Reynolds, and Billy West. The programme for this evening is select, varied, and laughable.

—At the American Theatre a large and delighted audience is present every evening to witness the diversified programme presented.

Foreign Musical Items.

—M. Offenbach has placed in the hand of the director of the Varietes the music of a new opera, entitled *La Perichole*. The authors are, as usual, MM. Meilhac and Halevy; while Mlle. Schneider and M. Dupuis are again to take the principal characters.

—The King of Italy has conferred upon Signor Emanuel Biletta the order of the Crown of Italy. Signor Biletta composed the cantata on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Humbert.

—Mr. Mapleson has made arrangements for a series of Italian opera performances at the Alexandra Opera House, Liverpool, previous to the departure of his company for this country.

—Electric organs are building or under contract for Her Majesty's Opera, Drury Lane, and St. Michael's Church, Cornhill.

—It is rumored that Miss Louisa Pyne has made a contract to visit this country the present year.

Foreign Dramatic Items.

—The London *Orchestra* charges that Mr. Boucicault has borrowed the railway scene and the general idea of his new play *After Dark* from Mr. Augustin Daily's *Under the Gaslight*. It thereupon advises Mr. Boucicault not to be so virtuously indignant when some minor playwright "conveys" slightly from his own works.

—Miss Bateman, as she continues to be called, was to begin a provincial tour in England on the 26th of last month. She will visit several towns before returning to London, on the 19th of October.

—Balzac's great novel, *La Cousine Bette* is at length to be produced on a Parisian stage. Permission to dramatise it has been accorded to MM. Jaime *fils* and Philippe Gille.

—The actress who fills the late Adah Menken's part at the Chatelet is a Sara Dowe. She appeared in the *Pirates de la Savanne* on the very day upon which the Menken died.

—Drury Lane Theatre, London, was to have opened on the 26th of last months with a dramatic version, by Mr. Andrew Halliday, of *The Fortunes of Nigel*.

—*No Thoroughfare* is running successfully at Liverpool.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUREAU OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT.—When cabinet officers are reporting the condition of their various bureaus, the ladies universally declare that a dressing-room bureau must be supplied with Psalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," before they can recognize it as a legitimate domestic institution. Sold by all druggists. 1t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
ORDER NO. 4.
The Club will assemble
TUESDAY EVENING Sept. 8, at 7 o'clock, sharp, for Parade to Meeting in Nineteenth Ward.
By order of
BENJ. L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 1t

ATTENTION!—THIRTEENTH WARD GRANT AND COLFAX CLUB. The Republicans of the Ward and all interested in the principles we advocate, are requested to meet at the Club Room, N. E. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, 8th instant, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE H. EARLE and WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN, Esqs., will deliver addresses on the great issues now before the country.
By order of the Club.
E. H. FITLER, President.
JAMES W. SAYRE Secretary. 9 7 2t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next, at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, 8 28 10t Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
SEPTEMBER, 7, 1868.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th Instant.
9 7 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MACHPELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Board of Directors earnestly request every Member of this Society to attend a meeting to be held at the Hall of the House of Industry, No. 716 CATHARINE Street, on THURSDAY EVENING, September 10, 1868 at 7½ o'clock. Please be punctual, as business of the utmost importance will be brought before the meeting.
9 7 3t* JM. GRIER, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the TITUSVILLE OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office No. 431 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, September 12, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the following purposes, namely:—To reduce the Capital Stock, and to authorize the sale of the Real Estate of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC DIXON, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1868. 9 2 7 11 3t

PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE, September 5, 1868.
Mail for HAVANA, per steamer STARS AND STRIPES, will close at this Office, TUESDAY, September 8, at 7 A. M.
1t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

THE CELEBRATED "PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS" are now provided with mattresses filled with the Elastic Sponge which gives the most perfect satisfaction, being pronounced superior to those made from the best curled hair. 6 3 m w f

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!
FALL STYLES!
NOW READY IN
WINDOW SHADES,
IN
LACE CURTAINS,
IN
Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.
Window Shades as low as
ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,
trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc., etc.

CARRINGTON DEZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut
Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 9 3 4p

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
8 28 fmwlm No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, SITUated No. 1016 CHERRY Street.
Apply to W. H. JONES,
9 5 7t No. 1625 MARKET Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE,
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED RESIDENCE, No. 1802 PINE Street. Replete with modern conveniences.
LEWIS H. REDNER,
6 26 No. 721 WALNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

Sanitary Safeguards for the Season.

Remember! Remember!
The month of September
Has come with its evenings so chill!
Your thin summer pants, sir,
No longer will answer,
They'll make you feel shaky and ill.

Your coat and your vest, sir,
Both week-day and best, sir;
You need them substantial and thick.
Get clothes for the season,
So cheap and so pleasing,
Unless you desire to be sick.

If happy and healthy,
We're better than wealthy;
Here's health, and here's clothing for all!
Fine garments for Autumn,
So cheaply we bought 'em,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S BROWN HALL!

Gentlemen! There is no use of standing there, shivering, when a few dollars will make you comfortable for the Fall Weather.

Come and see how cheap the Autumnal Raiment is!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK CRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,
Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.
An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.
F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
9 4 fsm2m TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE
GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT
This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt
Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country:
Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.
The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.
SOLE AGENTS,
FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,
No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,
No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,
FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.
No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,
8 22 mwflm4p BOSTON.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.
LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our
CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,
for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.
CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Beckel's Superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $5 50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $2 20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1 20.
Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.
Corset Clasps, 6 cents a pair.
Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 3 2m WM. T. HOPKINS.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9 2

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3sp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS., No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 29 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S SELECT
Classical, Scientific and Commercial School
for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY September 14, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a
WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.
Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m
N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 00.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, PA.,
For Boarders Only.
The Session commences THURSDAY, September 3. For circulars, apply to Jas H. Orne, Esq., No. 626 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut street, or to
COL. THEODORE HYATT,
8 26 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. Clerk of the Faculty. 7 14sf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $150 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner of SEVENTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care, will be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 26 12t] JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14. Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post.
T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
8 28 fm4t 9 2 wfm6t Principal.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7.
8 27 1m J. W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 716 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, WEST GREEN Street, corner of Seventeenth.
Duties to be resumed Sept. 14.
9 7 6t*] Rev. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M. Principal.

PROFESSOR E. BABILI WILL COMMENCE his singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1062 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwflm*

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARDing School for Boys, reopens WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868. Address Rev. H. T. WELLS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 9 3 12t*

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1227 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 254 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 808 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Wednesday, September 9, 3 o'clock P. M., Premium $250, Horses 6 years old or under. Mile heats, best 3 in 5, $175 to first, $75 to second Horse, good day and track.
Owner enters bwn h. Victor Patchen.
E. K. Conklin enters c. c. Prince George.
Owner enters Blue Dick.
The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.
Omnibuses will start from Library street at 2½ o'clock P. M. 9 7 3t

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE
ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 6 29 2m*

WANTED TO RENT—A DWELLING between Tenth and Sixteenth and Spruce and Race streets, worth $800 per annum.
9 9 2t* RICHARDSON & JANNEY.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

The Recent Indian Outrages—Views of General Sherman.

A correspondent, writing to the Chicago *Tribune* from Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, on August 3, says:—

I have just returned from the mountains, and from the plains beyond the West crossing of North Platte, on the Union Pacific Railroad. All along the line of the road the Indian question is the main and almost the only theme of conversation. Indeed, it is easy enough to see that a perfect frenzy of excitement is brewing, and that but a few more reports, such as have been rife for a few days, will be required to take the whole populace "off their feet."

Rumors fly thick and fast, many of them founded upon facts which are ugly enough. At Benton, and thereabouts, one hears of thousands of Indians on the war path in Colorado, and of almost innumerable massacres. Here, I have just been told that near Medicine Bow, there are four thousand Sioux warriors in hostile array; while yesterday, at Medicine Bow, it was stated that some one had seen a party of red skins in that vicinity numbering nearly four hundred.

Yesterday morning, here, or within one and a half miles of town, five Indians shot and scalped a stock herder, and ran off thirty horses. One hundred miles westward, the story runs that half a thousand red devils have swept through Cheyenne, committing many murders and indescribable outrages. One man, murdered last Monday, near Pine Bluffs, has been magnified into the slaughter of eight or ten, and the few breech clouted scallawags who committed the outrages, as the report goes, amounted to quite a respectable army.

The few recent murders near Denver, cruel and terrible as they are, have swollen, in many places, to almost a general massacre of the settlers, and many a one believes to-day that an army of ten thousand Sioux warriors are riding through Colorado, bent on murders, spoils, and general devilry. In truth, the public mind is in a good deal of a fever, and well it may be. There is no doubt but that those pleasant red brothers of ours have broken through the meshes of that silken net which our more ornamental than useful Indian Commissioners delusively imagined they had recently woven around the wily aborigines, and that hostilities have been renewed in earnest. Some dozen or more murders have recently been committed, other personal outrages have been perpetrated and much property destroyed or stolen. But whether there is a general outbreak or not is not yet definitely known.

It may, after all, be only the private diversion of some prodigal braves who are untimely out of ammunition and blankets, and intended simply as a gentle reminder to our Commissioners that they should put in an appearance instanter. They know, these red skins, that General Sherman has given it as his opinion that they are nearly invincible—that to exterminate them—except by the gentle process of kindness and conciliation, would cost a million dollars per head.

Nobody hereabouts has the least confidence in our soldiery, so far as hunting, capturing, or killing Indians is concerned, and I may remark that General W. T. Sherman is included in this distrust. The common belief is that the time is at hand when the citizens, however unwillingly, will be obliged to organize and act in defence of their lives, their families, and their property. Unless our Government soon does something to allay distrust, afford protection, and show its will to secure some practical results, this last resort of a neglected and outraged people is not far distant; and I tell you plainly that if this ultimate does come, a long caravan of nomadic wretches, not in Indian file, but in masses and myriads, will be safely quartered on an everlasting "reservation," beyond a river not on the maps, and which does not flow in these parts.

General Sherman's headquarters are now at Fort Saunders, one and a half miles this side of Laramie Station on the railroad. It would seem to an unmilitary judgment that during this little unpleasantness with our aboriginal brothers, Fort Russell would be the opportune place for the overseeing eye. Medicine Bow and Rock Creek West of here, are the most feasible points of attack for the red skins. Como is perhaps about the same.

From Rock Creek to the neighborhood of Pine Bluffs little apprehension is felt. This, then, seems to be the central point where the eye of the commander should be placed. I may remark that last night, about one hundred miles West from here, I spent some hours in a telegraph office, by reason of the bursting of an engine, and that I know that messages were constantly flying over the lines in reference to the situation, and many of them ordering arms and ammunition for unprotected places.

CITY ITEMS.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SUITS for parlor, SUITS for walking—
SUITS for public men to talk in—
SUITS for dress, and SUITS to work in,
SUITS for exquisites to flirt in.
SUITS for men both short and tall,
SUITS to suit you, one and all.
To No. 824 Chesnut street, STOKES & Co.,
For Fashionable Clothing you must go.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON GOOD DIGESTION.—"Weakness of the Stomach" is the source of more evils than were contained in Pandora's box. Debility, headache, nervous tremors, palpitation of the heart, and local pains innumerable are its direct consequences. It obscures the intellect and gives birth to the most absurd and incoherent fancies; incapacitates a man for business, and renders persistent exertion next to impossible. Yet, strange to say, *indigestion is the most neglected of all ailments.* And this is the more extraordinary from the fact that an absolute, infallible specific for the disorder can be obtained in every city, town, and village of the United States.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS takes as wide a range as the malady which it cures. It pervades every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere, and its celebrity as a tonic and alterative is everywhere established. It is due to the common sense of the American public to say that the demand for it is immense, and continually on the increase: but still thousands continue to suffer from dyspepsia, with the great fact staring them in the face that a remedy for it exists, as it were, within arm's length of every sufferer. Such is the inconsistency of human nature! Day by day, however, the number of those who manifest this insane indifference to their own health and comfort diminishes; and the time will come, it is confidently believed, when the disease will be expelled from the category of prevalent disorders by this incomparable alterative and restorative.

SOONER OR LATER, a neglect of cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh—the avant-couriers of consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in bronchial complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands, and its world-wide reputation attests—while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure result in pleasure and profit.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at the Pennsylvania Depot.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, 1868.

MESSRS. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., No. 37 Park row, New York, and No. 10 State street, Boston, are our agents for the East, and specially authorized to contract for advertising in "The Commercial" at our lowest cash rates.

Eastern houses desirous of advertising in "The Commercial" are requested to contract through them.

M. HALSTEAD & Co., Proprietors "Commercial."

DERANGEMENT OF THE BOWELS.—Judicious use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" in keeping the system in tone, and preventing the derangement of the bowels, is almost beyond belief. Try them, and you will be convinced of the fact. For sale by Fred Brown, Johnson, Holloway & Co., and other Druggists.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE FOR GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILS. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

LLOYD—PEDDRICK.—On Thursday, the 3d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. W. Allen, Mr. CHARLES H. LLOYD, of Maryland, to Miss AMANDA F. PEDDRICK, of Philadelphia.

McLEAN—TOMBELSON.—On the 1st instant, by the Rev. James Crowe, at No. 2245 N. Second street, Mr. ROBERT J. McLEAN to Miss MARY TOMBELSON, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BIRCH.—On the 6th instant, WALTBURG BIRCH, wife of Michael Birch, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1209 Frankford road, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

BIRD.—At Hulmeville, September 7, 1868, Mrs. LYDIA BIRD, relict of Albert G. Bird, Esq.

BOSTWICK.—On Monday morning, the 7th instant, H. N. BOSTWICK, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Radcliff street, Bristol, Pa., on Thursday, the 10th instant, at two (2) o'clock P. M.

COX.—On the 5th instant, THOMAS A. COX, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends, also Adelphi Lodge, No. 22, I. O. of O. F., together with the Plasterers' Association, are requested to attend his funeral, from his father-in-law's residence, No 1201 Deacon street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

DAVIS.—On the 5th instant, SARAH DAVIS, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her sister-in-law, Sarah Stokes, No. 822 Vine street, on Fourth-day morning at 10 o'clock.

JOBES.—The sad duty of burial of these two beautiful daughters of Judge Jobes, of New Egypt, N. J., a description of whose death by lightning was so graphically given in your issue of the 1st inst., was performed yesterday.

The whole community seemed melted in sympathy with the bereaved parents. There was a mournful grandeur seldom equalled in our life pilgrimage. These lovely girls were universally respected and beloved. They had been standing on the piazza looking at little children playing in pools of water. There had been no premonitory lightning or thunder. This flash came as their arms were entwined about each other. They feel in death still entwined—no scar about the face; no distortion of a muscle. They were placed in the same casket, and in a like position. Truly that mother, deeply stricken as she is, must feel the comforting assurances of the Higher Power, that she is blessed in being able thus to give to Heaven two such angelic children. She the noblest woman of our race who can render such a offering.

The very heavens wept while those dear children yet seemed on earth; but when that stricken mother finally gave them back to God, there came the bright smiles of the morning to assure her, "All is well." It seemed their spirits were being wafted upon the wings of the wind, upward and still upward to the Everlasting Father. And the words seemed to go forth:—Thou hast done the work which I have given thee to do, so well, that even thus early their lives are so sound, so perfect, they come to adorn My kingdom! It is not in anger, but in love I call. They have gone beyond thy teaching and thy sight, but not so far but that they shall ever be ready to come to "strengthen and sustain!" Our beloved Whittier seemed to express it:—

"And if my heart and flesh are weak
To bear an untried pain;
The bruised reed He will not break,
But strengthen and sustain."

There was a wonderful love and harmony existing between these sisters. They were always good and Christ-like. Their purity, beauty, and loveliness impressed every one.

Every heart was comforted by the beautiful success of placing them in the same casket. It recalled "Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided." No one can forget the sight Anna with, "Yea, though I pass through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil," plainly written on her face. And dear little Hannah, so sweetly sad, and as though she would open her eyes and say, "Mother can you spare me? Anna's arm is around me so lovingly, and we shall cross safely over together."

Deep and lasting will be the lesson of this week, and while hearts are made sad at the separation, the true Christian will find consolation in the faith and trust of the blessings of the higher life.

LACHAPELLE.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, wife of Camille Lachapelle, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1236 N. Front street, above Girard avenue, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MARCER.—On the 6th instant, ISAAC R. MARCER, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family; Neptune Hose Company; Union Division, No. 12, S. of T.; and Harmony Lodge, No. 16, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 915 N. Twelfth street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MOORE.—On Sunday morning, the 6th instant, SARAH E., wife of Charles H. Moore, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1526 Coates street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

WILSON.—On the 4th instant, LIDIE SITER, daughter of Winfield S. and Emma J. Wilson, in the 11th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1609 N. Tenth street, on Tuesday morning, the 8th instant, at 8 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Chester Valley.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

DAVIS & HARVEY,

AUCTIONEERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1865.

Fifteen Years Previous Experience.

STORE, No. 421 WALNUT STREET.

Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x30 feet.

SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION. 9 1 mwfp

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STOCK FOR SALE.

Established Twenty-Seven Years,

(TEN OF WHICH IN PRESENT LOCATION.)

The undersigned announces to the public that he will sell, at and

BELOW COST,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF

SILKS, RIBBONS, SATINS, RUCHES, VELVETS, FLOWERS, Etc.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, IMITATION LACES, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST,

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN

WARBURTON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT St.,

9 7mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER

DRESS GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,

WILL OFFER

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7,

New and Beautiful Styles

DRESS FABRICS,

INCLUDING

IRISH POPLINS,

SILK SERGES,

WORSTED SERGES,

CHANGEABLE SILKS,

STRIPE SILKS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

9 5 smwfst

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
WHITE DUCKS AND DRILLS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FLAX COLORED DRILLS AND DUCKS.
BUFF COATING DUCKS.
FANCY DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
STRIPED DRILLS, FAST COLORS.
BLOUSE LINENS, SEVERAL COLORS.
PLAIN COLORED LINENS, FOR LADIES TRAVELLING SUITS.
PRINTED SHIRTING LINEN.
LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF LINEN GOODS IN THE CITY, SELLING AT

Less than Jobbers' Prices.

GEORGE MILLIKEN,

Linen Importer, Jobber, and Retail Dealer,

9 18 smw NO. 828 ARCH STREET

FOR THIRTY DAYS

I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

THE

SURPLUS STOCK,

Brought from the Old Store,

CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT

AT THE NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

6 6mw 6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

DRY GOODS.

FINE DISPLAY OF

NEW FALL DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

NEW STYLES FANCY SILKS,
SPLENDID QUALITY PLAIN SILKS,
SUPERIOR QUALITY BLACK SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,

Novelties in Dress Goods.

CHAMELEON SILK SERGES,
CHAMELEON POPLINS,
PIM BROS. IRISH POPLINS,
SILK EPINGLINE,
WOOLLEN SERGES,
OTTOMAN VELOURS,
WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW GOODS FOR WALKING SUITS. [1t

Suits Made to Order.

BRIGHT PLAIDS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

Have opened a very extensive assortment

OF

SUPERB QUALITY

OF

SILK AND WOOL POPLINS

OF THE CHOICEST COLORINGS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

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1868.

PIM BROS. & CO.

FIRST QUALITY

IRISH POPLINS,

IN ALL COLORS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

8 25 rp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARQUETTE!

MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,

WILKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
FARRELL, HERRING & SHERMAN,
New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
9 2 wfm 3mrp New Orleans.

MERRICK & SONS

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10m rp

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 7 30 3p

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.

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Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

Bills on all the principal cities.

Government Securities bought, sold, exchanged.

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WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

BROKERS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

NARR & LADNER,

No. 30 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

GOLD,

STOCKS, and

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 8 29 2m

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

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Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 2m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

8 25 PHILADELPHIA.

780 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; als United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
September 1, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Stock and Gold Brokers,

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 4 28p

E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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N. B. Browne, C. H. Clarke, John Welsh, J. Gillingham Fell, C. Macalester, E. W. Clark, Alex. Henry, S. A. Caldwell, Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 12 6 1m

SARATOGA.

Splendors and Follies of Fashion at the Great Resort.

Correspondence of the New York *Independent* from Saratoga, of recent date, says:—

A procession of splendors is moving through the "Congress Hall" parlors till midnight. In the long line marches a lady from one of the interior towns of this State, whose garniture of diamonds and gold is reputed at $100,000! Verily, "her price is far above rubies." How happily doth Scripture describe these belles:—"They toil not, neither do they spin, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." I have never seen so much of female beauty here in any previous season. Perhaps we ought to emphasize the word *seen*, for some of the female charms have been startlingly visible. The theory on which the fashionable dresses are constructed is to expose the upper portion of a lady's form, and to conceal the carpet for several feet, or even yards, behind her. The silk or the satin garment extends for two or three inches above the waist, and the rest is enveloped in a sort of gossamer "illusion," or "delusion," or whatever else it may be called. Rumor has it that a father was permitted the exquisite satisfaction of seeing his daughter hissed when she entered a hotel drawing-room. The story may be false, but it is certainly true that many a parent (and husband too) has richly deserved to be more than hissed for permitting a fair, beautiful girl to become the indecent gazing-stock of a crowd of strangers, and the butt for ribald jokes of rakes and *roues*. This is too serious a matter for jests. In these times there is no little discussion about "woman's rights"—her duties, dangers, etc, etc. But let us tell our countrywomen plainly that one of their chief dangers comes from Paris. Even now the indolent, indelicate, extravagant devotee of fashion in Paris may say to her Yankee sister in New York or Saratoga, "How art thou become like one of us."

Dark-eyed Cubans abound here this year. One family are reported to have a retinue of fifteen servants. The horse mania, too, is increasing every year. Superb four-horse turnouts, costing thousands, are seen every day on Broadway and the drives to the lake. Within proper limits, this growing rage for horses may be commendable. It may mean the healthful recreation of a father with his family in the parks or the suburbs of our cities; but then, on the other hand, it often means a most reckless ostentation, which ends in bankruptcy of purse and of morals. I would rather trust a young man who has a sharp eye for books than one who has a sharp eye for horse flesh. The Saratoga gambling-houses are said to have reaped large harvests. Their victims are mostly among the weak, extravagant sons of rich fathers. The bait to the "club-room" is a free sumptuous supper, with abundance of "choice wines." What water-power is to Lowell and Lawrence, that is wine power for the driving of nearly all the devil's machinery.

But there is another side to Saratoga. If the Evil One has been here in full force, it is equally true the "Lord hath not left himself without witnesses" by the hundreds. The daily prayer meetings have been full in numbers and in effusions of the Spirit. One of the best speakers at the meeting is a negro bishop. Last Sabbath I delivered (in the Baptist Church) my seventy-first sermon in Saratoga; and during all my twenty summer visits have never been permitted to preach the precious Gospel of Jesus to such packed congregations. Our temperance gathering, too, on Friday evening last, was thronged to the outer doorway. So there is salt in Saratoga, as well as in her springs.

RESUSCITATION.

How to Treat the Drowned.

The utility of the methods recently adopted by the Metropolitan Board of Health for the resuscitation of the drowned was tested a few days ago in a very practical way. Antonio Buch, a Spanish seaman, living at No. 93 Monroe street, New York, attempted to commit suicide while partly intoxicated. On Tuesday, about 5 P. M., he threw himself into the river at the Bridge street ferry. The act was seen by the policeman on duty at that place, and the apparatus for the rescue of drowning persons was immediately brought into use.

The man resolutely refused to catch at the ropes that were thrown to him, and was rapidly carried out into the stream by the ebbing tide. Officer Mahoney, of the Fourth Precinct, jumped into the water and with much difficulty succeeded in bringing the man to shore. The officer was almost exhausted; the seaman apparently altogether lifeless.

Some policemen who had been drilled in Sylvester's method of resuscitation by the officers of the Board of Health took charge of the body and immediately began to apply the rules recommended for restoring life. After half an hour of persistent effort the drowned man began to breathe, and was finally fully restored. This is the first opportunity that has presented itself for practically testing the value of the rules adopted by the Board of Health, and the result is alike gratifying to those who secured this addition to the duties of the waterside police as to those by whom they were so successfully applied.

One of the police captains has offered a reward of fifty dollars for the first life similarly restored in his precinct. He ought to insist, however, that the rescued person shall have fallen overboard by accident. When a man refuses to catch a rope thrown him in the water, and expresses a determination to drown, the police should not be allowed to risk their own valuable lives to save his. Probably the wisest course to pursue towards the Spanish sailor would have been to let him drown.

POLITICAL.

—In an establishment in Albany forty-five voters are employed, of which two are for Seymour, three doubtful, and forty for Grant.

—A correspondent of the Hartford *Post* says Rosecrans goes to Mexico in the threefold character of Minister, Miner, and Manifest Destinarian.

—A Republican paper at Des Moines, Iowa, states that, by actual count, fifty-two persons in the township who have heretofore been Democrats have declared their intention to vote for Grant and Colfax.

—"The same privileges to one section as to the other." Such is the motto of Governor Seymour, from his own lips, if he is elected. The *Sun* says he ought to revise his Democracy. Pure Democracy does not deal with sections of country, but with human rights. "The same privileges to one man as to another," would be a more ennobling sentiment, and is the essence of democratic government.

—The London *Spectator* thinks "the South is slowly but surely repairing the losses of war, that the negro question will be settled by the whites recognizing the negro vote and the blacks identifying themselves with Southern interests, and that the South will resume its place as a distinctive and powerful part of the Union. How far in such a case the antipathies that still rankle from the late miserable contest will influence the policy of the Southern leaders is a question on which it is difficult to speculate."

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:—The elections in the New England States are sure indications of the result in November. Whatever party increases their vote in these States is certain of a victory in the Presidential contest. Little Vermont has opened the ball; Maine will follow on the 14th of the present month. Pennsylvania will follow, as sure as the sun rises, on the second Tuesday of October next. Generals Hartranft and Campbell will be re-elected by increased majorities, and the Republican majority in the Legislature will be greater than it was last year.

—Governor Baker and Senator Hendricks, the rival candidates for Governor of Indiana, have arranged for their joint debate. They commence on the 12th instant. Governor Baker wanted two debates in each district, but Hendricks would only agree to one. The arrangements for the debate are that one man shall open in an hour and a quarter speech, to be followed by the other in an hour and a half, then the first shall answer in half an hour, and then the other have fifteen minutes to close. This makes three hours and a half of the debate. The discussion closes on the 1st of October.

Farming in California.

"For what kind of persons is there room in California? Farmers who have means to buy a house and maintain themselves one year have a sure thing if they will enter into more varied culture than only wheat. The garden and orchard go far to supply the table the whole year in this climate if you have water for the farmer. Every place has grapes. These pay, if you can make and hold your wine, and they have a sure future, not far off. Mulberry trees grow like weeds. There are five millions now growing. You can get them one year old. In two years these will feed silkworms. Any quantity of reeled silk is salable. All your family can work at this; and two crops of cocoons are certain. There is no such country for silk, in quantity and quality. Flax, castor bean, hops, tobacco, and many such things might be mentioned. Wood planting in this treeless country would pay largely, and ten years give growth that other climates and soils would not give in twenty years; for all winter long the growth keeps on with little interruption. The dairy farm pays at once and handsomely. We still import butter and cheese. Farm hands and miners would find steady work at large wages in gold. Miners get three dollars a day.

"In conclusion, California is especially recommended to persons whose health demands a genial atmosphere. Drink no spirits, but domestic wine in moderation. Eat sparingly of meat, take your coffee weak, and avoid speculative excitement. Then, if you bring a liver not entirely leathered, and lungs not over half consumed, and choose from a variously distributed climate the locality best adapted to your complaint, you may live yet long in the land."—*Overland Monthly.*

The Viceroy of India.

The London *Spectator* gives the following highly-wrought account of the enormous powers vested, under the British crown, in its representative in the East:—

"The holder of that office is emperor over one clear fifth of the human race, directly controls the fifth treasury in the world, must act every day as premier, captain-general, supreme legislator, and grand referendary for a continent peopled by two hundred millions of men. There is not a day in which he is not called upon to issue some order, sanction some law, initiate some reform which may directly affect the happiness, the prejudices, or the material interests of a population as great as that of Italy or Spain. From upwards of a hundred separate provinces, from a score of kingdoms, from eight enormous satrapies there flows up incessantly a stream of demands, suggestions, complaints, and menaces, military, administrative, financial, and personal, three-fourths of them important, one-half urgent, and all requiring the personal, often the instant decision of the Viceroy himself, who must act, even though he knows that a blunder may involve a war, an insurrection, or a provincial famine.

"As head of the administration the Viceroy has to perform all the functions of the British War Office, to command yet not affront the chief of an army of three hundred thousand men; who owes a direct obedience also to an independent authority seven thousand miles away. As Chief Foreign Secretary he has the diplomacy of some twenty courts to direct, to manage all our relations with Central Asia, to keep an eye on Teheran, and not be quite ignorant of any movement in China, Malaya, or the Archipelago. As Governor-General he has the direct administration of the five or six kingdoms known as chief commissionerships, must sanction everything, however minute, and in all important cases assume the initiative. As President of a federation of great States, he has to perform all the duties which fall to the President of the United States, and most of the functions now devolving upon Congress; to restrain and animate and supplement eight Governors, two of whom have direct communication with the mother country; to supervise their legislation, to baffle the demands for expenditure, to see that their neglect causes no catastrophe, to provide that their fondness for popularity does not make administration impossible.

"At this very moment it is in contemplation to turn the whole theory of the empire upside down, to make the presidencies contribute their surplus to the empire, instead of the empire granting its surplus to the presidencies. At this very moment it is imperative that the organization of the native forces should be thoroughly remodelled. At this very moment disputes are pending with the Mahratta States which may bring armies into the field; there is a project almost matured for making India a naval power; there is a scheme for dividing all railways into 'commercial' and 'political,' a scheme involving principles that would tax the intellect of the late Sir Robert Peel, military considerations over which Lord Napier of Magdala would ponder for weeks, and the creation of new departments vast enough to have alarmed Lord Dalhousie, who once organized a kingdom by a decree in the *Gazette*.

It is interesting to compare this view of the Viceroy's position with that given by Lord Macaulay of the powers of the "Governor-General of India" over the empire of the old East India Company, in his essay on Warren Hastings. Civilization has failed to devise any means of governing these populous provinces save by giving the absolute sovereignty of millions to one man. Is not Lord Mayo possessed of a lordlier empire than ever belonged to Belshazzar or Xerxes?

The Trades of Animals.

The following observations, which we copy *verbatim* from an "Old Curiosity Shop," have reference to animals, and exhibit their at least apparent knowledge of the sciences; also their professions, occupations, and enjoyments:—Bees are geometricians; their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest-sized spaces and the least possible loss of interstice. So, also, is the anthon; his tunnel-shaped trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if it had been made by the most skillful artists of our species, with the aid of the best instruments. The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician; so, also, is the crow, the wild turkey, and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel are electricians.

The nautilus is a navigator; he raises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs his anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder, and woodcutter; he cuts down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer; he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts, and drains to keep them dry. The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. The East India ants are horticulturists; they make mushrooms, upon which they feed their young. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The bird ploceus textor is a weaver; he weaves a web to make his nest. The primia is a tailor: he sews the leaves together to make his nest. The squirrel is a ferryman; with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others, are hunters. The black bear and heron are fishermen. The ants have regular day-laborers. The monkey is a rope-dancer. The association of beavers presents us with a model of republicanism. The bees live under a monarchy. The Indian antelopes furnish an example of patriarchal government. Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders. Wild horses are said to select their leader. Sheep, in a wild state, are under the control of a military chief ram.—*Once-a-Week.*

Vegetable Hair.

Under the title of "Vegetable Hair," M. Werner Staufen, of Paris, announces a new invention. It consists in the manufacture of a species of vegetable hair from the fibrous material which grows through and proceeds from the bark situated near the foot of the palm known as the Levistonia chinensis, Roxb., or Latania chinensis, Jacq. The fibrous material and adherent bark, as imported in the rough state, being first disintegrated by an opening machine, is boiled in an alkaline lye, composed of from five pounds to ten pounds of soda, or potash, dissolved in one hundred gallons of water. This operation, which occupies from half an hour to two hours, according to the strength of the lye, is continued until the gummy, resinous, and ligneous matters adhering to the fibres are completely removed. The material thus cleansed is exposed to the action of a mordant preparatory to its removal to the dyeing vat charged with the required color, to which is added from one pound to four pounds of oil soap for every one hundred pounds weight of fibre.

The dyeing process being completed, the mass is dried either in the open air or artificially, and is afterwards submitted to the action of ordinary opening and combing machinery, by which the filaments are glazed and divided to the required degree of fineness. The fibrous material thus obtained is to be applied to the different purposes for which horsehair, bristles, and other kinds of hair have hitherto been employed as articles of commerce. When intended as a substitute for bristles (as for instance in the manufacture of brushes), the coarser fibres are selected and left straight; but when intended for stuffing and similar purposes in lieu of horsehair, they are curled in the same manner as the latter, after which they are steeped in water until softened, and finally baked at a temperature of about one hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit.

A Maharaj Marriage in India.

THE BRIDE A CHILD TEN YEARS OLD.

An Indian paper describes a singular marriage which took place in Bombay, in June:—

"Chimunlaljee Maharaj, long past the meridian of life, has taken unto himself as second wife a girl ten years of age, his first wife being alive. On Monday, the 29th of June, the Maharaj's wedding day, the spirit of joy and enthusiasm that pervaded the Vyshunov community for some days preceding knew no bounds. Early that afternoon when the marriage procession was to move about, men, women, and children, bedecked in holiday attire, and rows of carriages thronged the principal thoroughfares leading to Bhoolesh wur. From the Moombadevi chowkey to the entrance of the Maharaj's residence, opposite the Portuguese church, moved a dense crowd, blocking the entire road, while every window and verandah was crowded with spectators. They had been invited there by other Maharajs, who are at present the guests of Chimunlaljee, and who induced the Vyshunovs to attend the temples, in which each was by blandishment or threat induced to subscribe something to make a purse for presentation to Chimunlaljee on the occasion of his wedding. That day Chimunlaljee sat in his own temple with a 'wealth of smiles' upon his face, and vied with each other in offering at his feet presents of money, jewels, and clothes.

"In the afternoon a gorgeous procession moved from the temple, preceded by a long line of tom-toms, cymbals, native drums, etc., of children riding horses decked with silver appendages, of carriages drawn each by a pair of horses, in which sat other Maharajs in their gaudiest dresses, with pearl and diamond necklaces on their persons, and gold and silver wands in their hands, taking a pride in displaying their lips made vermillion-like with the juice of *panso paree*, of which their jaws were full. In the midst of the procession was Chimunlaljee himself, the 'cynosure' of all eyes, bestriding a horse led by two of the wealthiest Bhatta merchants. He was followed by a mass of men and women, pressing onwards in their eagerness to have a look at the bridegroom at every possible turn. In this way the procession passed along the Marwaree Bazar, the Chowksee Bazar, Withulwaddy and Ramwaddy before they reached a garden, in which the bride and her relatives were accommodated.

"The scene of hubbub and confusion that prevailed there is said to have been almost indescribable—a narrow space that could not contain a portion of the anxious crowds which poured in. Many clambered up posts, on the tops of sheds and houses, to have a glance at the bridal party. In the middle of the compound was a raised temporary pavilion, under which were placed two huge baskets containing rice, in each of which sat the bride and the bridegroom. The Brahmins muttered incantations, and while on one side presents poured in at the feet of the bridegroom, on the other merciless *jahpateeas* (the ushers of the Maharaj's temples) whipped away with their dreaded cords, men, women, and children, who could find no standing place. Yet neither the rain nor the lashes of the cords could check the blind zeal of the Vyshunovs, who rushed again to the places from which they were driven away.

"The bride was the daughter of a poor Telinga Brahmin of Sholapore, who received Rs. 20,000 for giving the girl in marriage. The Maharajs are considered as outcasts, and no Brahmin gives his daughter in marriage with them without a large compensation in money, as he and his family are outcasted immediately after the marriage. For several days after his wedding Chimunlaljee engaged dancing girls to dance and sing at his house for the amusement of his guests—a proceeding, says our contemporary, which any minister of religion would be ashamed of. But who paid the large sums expended on Chimunlaljee's marriage with this girl of ten years? Not a penny came out of his pocket, although he is reputed to be rich. Every fraction of it was drawn from his blind devotees. For days before the marriage he acted the intruder at every house occupied by Vyshuvoys, on the pretense of offering the spiritual advice. It was the custom of the Maharajs not to go to any place unless invited to do so; but under the guise of a greater regard than the rest of his brethren for the spiritual welfare of his flock, this pious man levied black mail in every street. In chawls occupied by a large number of tenants he moved from room to room, standing a very Beelzebub at the threshold of every door at which he knocked in succession. It is estimated that by this system of begging Chimunlaljee collected 40,000 rupees. The subscriptions at the temples amounted to about 25,000 rupees. The writer of the account in the Guzeratee paper commends the Vyshunov community to lay to heart the moral of it, and to unite to expel the Maharajs from Bombay."

The German "Von."

To the Editors of the Evening Post:—Since I first delivered my lecture upon von Bismark, the Prussian Minister-President, in the Lexington Avenue Presbyterian Church last winter, the question has frequently been asked me what the word "von" signified, and why it was so often attached to German names.

The word "von," abbreviated v. (it should always be written in small letters), like the French "de" when found preceding a name, designates nobility, though not invariably so, as for instance, when followed by the word "der," *e. g.* Von der Brucke, Von der Cammer.

In this respect it bears strict analogy to the French "de," which does not *ex necessitate* designate nobility, being at times an etymological part of a name; as, for example, in the case of the Domremi peasant-girl Jeanne Darc, erroneously written D'Arc. I think it will be found that the origin of the use of these words dates back to about the twelfth century. Up to that period sire or surnames—*i. e.*, family names—had not come into use, as among the ancient Greeks and Romans; hence arose an absolute necessity of adding another name in order to distinguish the innumerable Williams, Roberts, and Henrys from each other.

To this end, trades or callings, individual peculiarities or birthplaces, were joined to the Christian names, as Henry Smith, *i. e.* Henry the smith, Wilhelm Laugbein, *i. e.* William the long-legged, Carl Rothkopf, *i. e.* Charles the red-headed, etc.; but the "von" or "de" without a doubt first came into requisition when the name of the birthplace was made use of as an adjunct of distinction, *e. g.* De Courcelles, D'Ecremmeville, von Oldershausen, von Maunsberg, etc.

Probably this brief explanation of a little word now so often met with in the columns of our newspapers may not prove uninteresting to the readers of the *Evening Post.*

INGERSOLL LOCKWOOD,
Late of U. S. Consular Service.
Washington Heights, August 31, 1868.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of

Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 10 3

PROPOSALS FOR MEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received in duplicate, until SATURDAY, the 12th day of September, at 12 M., for all the Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for sale or issue to all connected with the Department of Washington, in this city. Also for supplying the troops at Forts Foote and Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef. Said proposals for Washington, D. C., will include all Fresh and Corned Beef and Mutton required for issues, and for sales to officers and others authorized to purchase at this depot.

The Fresh Beef required for sales to officers supplied to be of the finest quality, of select parts, made by the officer in charge, from the hind quarters and ribs of the fore quarters. That required for the troops to be of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters; necks, shanks, and kidney tallow not received. All the meat will be subject to rigid inspection; to be of excellent marketable quality, and in unexceptionable condition. In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the contractor.

The contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the storehouses, at the places named, where he will distribute it in such quantities, and at such times, as an officer of the Subsistence Department may direct.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying the troops at Forts Foote or Washington, Md., with Fresh and Corned Beef, and with Corned Beef and Mutton, in Washington, D. C., but no proposition will be regarded for furnishing the Fresh Beef in Washington, D. C., without it includes both sales and issues. In accepting the last bid the lowest average prices on the quantity required for both purposes will be considered. Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

Payment to be made at this Office monthly for all meat purchased or when in funds for the purpose.

All questions respecting quality and condition will be settled by the officer of the Subsistence Department receiving the meat.

The contracts will be made for six months from the 1st day of October, 1868, or such period as the Commissary-General may determine.

The proposals for supplying all connected with the Department of Washington is made by direction of Brevet Major-General Ed. R. S. Canby, commanding.

G. BELL,
9 5 6t Depot and Chief C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF FURSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General T. Wilson, C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md., on THURSDAY, September 10, at 12 M., for all the Fresh Beef required at Fort McHenry, Md., for six months from October 1, 1868, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct. The beef to be delivered there on the order of the acting Commissary of Subsistence at that place; of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded). The necks of the cattle slaughtered to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters to be cut from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Bidders are requested to be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds for the fulfilment of their contract.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Fresh Beef at Fort McHenry, Md." The undersigned reserves the right to reject any bids for good cause.

Conditions, requirements, payments, etc. etc., as heretofore.

By command of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Ed. R. S. Canby.

G. BELL,
9 5 4t Chief Commissary Subsistence.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ESTATE OF MARY HAMILTON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN ELLIOTT, Executor of last Will and Testament of MARY HAMILTON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

8 28 mw 5t

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHington, D. C., Aug. 15, 1868.

CHARLES PARHAM, of Philadelphia, Pa., having petitioned for an extension of the Patent granted him on the 21st day of November, 1854, and reissued on the 3d day of November, 1863, for an improvement in Sewing Machines.

It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 2d day of November next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing.

ELISHA FOOTE,
8 24 m8t Commissioner of Patents.

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INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 426 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000

NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 13 3m

BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. E. Owens,	Arthur Maginnis,
Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence,	Wm. W. Fenner,
Hon. Stephen T. Wilson,	Dr. M. McEwen,
James V. Kirk,	Nathan Haines,
R. C. Worthington,	Thomas Williams,
Wm. B. Cressman,	Howard A. Mickle,
John Smick,	J. Kemp Bartlett,
Edward N. Grattan,	Chas. K. McDonald.

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are not excelled. 7 27 1

LONDON

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:
E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Chairman.
A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Bros.
E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
J. LORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co.

F. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.
8 22 1m

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR

IMMENSE STOCK

OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.

NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country,

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Corner of FOURTH and MARKET,

9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

8 27 2rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE InsuranE CompanY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies Issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 16 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,500	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,007'00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	124,400'00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562'50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 070'00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625'00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000'00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800'00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,875'00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000'00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000'00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,70'00
5,000,300	Shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000'00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800'00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000'00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000'00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900'00
$1,101,460 par.	Market value. Cost, $1089,679 20.	$1,102,802'50
	Real Estate	86,000'0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135'67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,394'36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6076'00, estimated value	3,0 7'00
Cash in Bank	$100 017'10	
Cash in Drawer	298'62	183,315'62
		$1 607,605'15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugh Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington	Joshua P. Eyre,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	J. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740'09.

CAPITAL	$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893'89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846'20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $35,693'22	INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000'00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred F

A Night on the Matterhorn.

PERILOUS EXPLOIT OF AN ENGLISH TOURIST.

An Englishman who ascended the Matterhorn early in August, gives the following account of his adventure:—

"It was very hot work at first; but as we got up the air became colder. When we reached the foot of the great rocky peak, of which the whole mountain top consists, the prospect looked rather awful—and fully explained why it was so long the belief that the mountain was inaccessible from this side. At half-past three we passed the place where the party had spent the night before the final ascent, and the guide showed us the name 'Douglas' scratched on the rock by the ill fated scion of the house of Queensberry. Soon afterwards the climb up the steep rocky side began; and, awful as it looked from below, when you came to try it you found that it was nothing very much out of the way. Though very steep, still the rock was of the nature of a staircase, affording numerous ledges on which to place the feet and hands. We went straight up, partly guided by the blades of straw which had been dropped by the people who made the hut and took the straw up to make the beds.

"About 6 o'clock we knew that we must be near the hut, but as yet it was invisible. Just at this time the old guide came to a standstill. He had never seen the hut, though he knew the way to it. The rock in front was too steep for him to climb; but after some time he espied a place just at our left hand, the possibility of scaling which certainly never would have occurred to me, and, scrambling up, he disappeared round the corner from our wondering eyes. Another moment, and we heard him shout that he was at the cabin. He then let down the rope and drew up first the firewood, then the stocks, then our knapsacks, then me, and then my companion. We were not up too soon, for it was past seven; and the first thing, after inspecting our quarters, was to watch the beautiful sunset, which was without a cloud, on the vast snowy scene around and beneath. Monte Rosa eminently justified its name by the warm, bright color which lit it up to the last. We could see into Italy as far as a fine group of mountains, some distance off; but the nearer mountains prevented a very extended view into the plain. The shadows, however, fell rapidly, and we set to collecting snow to melt for tea over the fire which we made just outside the door of the hut, in a snug corner of the little ledge on which it stands. We had excellent tea, and the smuggled wine, with bread and butter, eggs, beef, milk, sugar, etc. The scene all around was very impressive. Above towered the fearful peak, seeming very near; at our feet descended the rocky slope we had surmounted. The face of the mountain, excepting where we had come up, is raked day and night by falling stones; and it was very grand, as darkness came on, to hear a stone begin to roll from high up near the top, and then, as it descended, dislodging others, till an avalanche of stones went rushing down with the roar of a railway train, revealing its course by striking fire against the rocks.

"At 9 o'clock, the preconcerted time, we lit a second fire on a spot visible from Zermatt; and our signal was answered by another fire at the hotel down in the valley, and by a third at the Riffel Hotel—thus making a kind of triangular beacon. Just at this moment, we observed what we thought must be a fourth fire kindled high up on the snow ridge dividing Switzerland from Italy. It grew brighter and larger, and we saw it was the moon rising. Till it got high, its face was just the color of flame. We made ourselves pretty comfortable for the night in the straw. But I can't say our sleep was very sound; and when we bestirred ourselves, between four and five, we felt rather cold and watched till the fire was lit, and some warm good tea had cheered us—to say nothing of the sun, whose first rays broke most beautifully over the rim of snow, till above our heads the peak of Matterhorn glowed with fire. At seven we started to go down, and having got over the first nasty bit by the aid of ropes, we went on to the main ridge which descends from near the top towards Zermatt, and sat down for some time to admire the splendid view. Every peak was brilliant in the morning air, while below the valleys were sometimes filled with particolored clouds, which seemed to lie asleep in their narrow beds. The guide said that he had never seen a more beautiful view. Throughout all, however, one could not shake off the recollection of the terrible accident of 1865; for there, right before us, was the sheer tremendous precipice which must have killed the hapless climbers long before they could reach the bottom. And there, on the snow, was the very spot where the bodies came to rest; and at our side was the man who had felt and withstood the fatal shock, and by his resistance to the strain had narrowly escaped with his own life.

"We were obliged to come down slowly and carefully. Though there was no place actually dangerous, still the old guide never for a moment relaxed his caution, and the rope was in as constant use coming down as it had been in going up the rocky steep. At eleven we had cleared the part of the mountain requiring caution, and once more looking back with awe at the marvellous rock, we pursued the descent to Zermatt."

The Girls of the Present.

It is terribly significant of the present state of things when men are free to write as they do of the women of their own nation. Every word of censure flung against them is two-edged, and wounds those who condemn as much as those who are condemned; for surely it need hardly be said that men hold nothing so dear as the honor of their women, and that no one living would willing lower the repute of his mother or sisters. It is only when these have placed themselves beyond the pale of masculine respect that such things are written; when they become again what they were once they will gather around them the love and homage and chivalrous devotion which were then an English woman's natural inheritance. The marvel in the present fashion of life among women, is how it holds its ground in spite of the disapprobation of men. It used to be an old time notion that the sexes were made for each other, and that it was only natural for them to please each other, and to set themselves out for that end. But the girl of the period does not please men. she pleases them as little as she elevates them, and how little she does that, the class of women she has taken as her models of itself testifies. All men whose opinion is worth having prefer the simple and genuine girl of the past, with the tender little ways and pretty bashful modesties, to this loud and rampant modernization, with her false red hair and painted skin, talking slang as glibly as a man, and by preference leading the conversation to doubtful subjects. She thinks she is piquant and exciting when she thus makes herself the bad copy of a worse original, and she will not see that, though men laugh with her, they do not respect her; though they flirt with her, they do not marry her. She will not believe that she is not the kind of thing they want, and that she is acting against nature and her own interests when she disregards their advice and offends their taste. We do not see how she makes out her account, viewing her life from any side; but all we can do is to wait patiently until the national madness has passed, and our women have come back again to the old English ideal, once the most beautiful, the most modest, the most essentially womanly in the world.—*London Quarterly Review.*

Ammonia as a Motor.

Galignani says:—"Visitors to the Great Exhibition may recollect having seen a *locomobile* engine set in motion by the application of ammonia, and which was exhibited in class 53 by M. Fort, a naval engineer. This engine attracted the emperor's attention, as well as that of the public, the saving resulting from the system being enormous. It appeared from the experiments. It appeared from the experiments made that a common fifteen-horse power steam engine, working four hours, consumed 347 kilogrammes of fuel, while the ammonia engine, working four hours and eighteen minutes, did not consume more than one hundred and seven kilogrammes. The saving was, therefore, about 60 per cent. The new apparatus has, moreover, the advantage of being easily applicable to the old boiler. The chemical theory on which M. Fort's system rests is this:—'The latent heat of the dissolution of ammonia in water is the algebraical sum of the latent heat of liquifaction of that gas, and of its heat of combination with water.'

"The new engine, however, does not employ liquified ammoniacal gas, but a solution of that gas in water, and commonly known as liquid ammonia. This solution only absorbs one hundred and twenty-six units of heat in its vaporization, while that of water absorbs six hundred and six of these units. Moreover, common liquid ammonia boils at fifty degrees centigrade, and affords a pressure of six atmospheres at one hundred and eleven degrees, while steam requires a heat of one hundred and sixty degrees in order to produce the same pressure. Nevertheless, an objection to this new system had to be removed. Ammonia will attack copper and brass with great aridity; and as many parts of a steam engine consist of brass, their speedy deterioration might be looked forward to. Fortunately, however, ammonia, the enemy of copper, is the friend of iron; that is, iron indefinitely in contact with it will be preserved from rust instead of suffering from it, and all the parts of a steam-engine now made of brass may henceforth be made of iron. The escape of ammonia from the engine is not to be dreaded, because the fatty substances with which engines are greased being saponified by contact with that gas, will only make them more air-tight than before."

THE KRUPP GUN.—Russia alone has accepted the Krupp gun. Prussia, although the first to introduce this arm, never had a Krupp 8-inch gun until 1867, nor a 9-inch gun until 1868. Austria has but sixteen 8-inch Krupps. Spain ordered four blocks from Krupp for heavy guns, and has recently ordered two hundred blocks for field guns. The Belgians are divided between the Krupp and the Armstrong guns. Italy favors the English guns entirely. France has her own guns. Sweden inclines to heavy, cast-iron, smooth-bore guns. Norway, Denmark, and Holland use the Armstrongs. Turkey and Egypt adopt the English system down to the minutest details.

—Ullmann is to take Carlotta Patti through Scandinavia.

—A lion partially ate a menagerie performer at Madison, Ohio, the other day.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....5:32 MOON RISES.....9:33
SUN SETS.....6:23 HIGH WATER.....5:18

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES T YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cella	London	New York	Aug. 22
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 27
Napoleon III	Brest	New York	Aug. 29
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 8
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 10
Europa	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 19
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 22

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 8
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 9
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Sept. 10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 10
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 12
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 17
Borussia	New York	Havana	Sept. 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Ship Herman, Schweers, Bremen, Workman & Co.
Steamship Roman, Howes, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barquentine E. Williams, Hoff, Venice, Workman & Co.
Barque Cardenas, Payne Naples. Warren & Gregg.
Brig Geo. Burnham, McLellan, Portland, do.
Brig Leander, Warkmeister, Konigsberg, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Bangor, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr E. T. Allen, Risley, Boston, do.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, Boston. do.
Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, Norwich, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr H. Croskey, Potter, Boston, do.
Schr J. Wilson, Connelly, Boston, Blakiston, Graff & Co.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Salisbury, do.
Schr M. H. Stockham, Cordery, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr W. Marvil, Sharo, Allen, Boston, Pine Knot Coal Co.
Schr Janette, Simmons, St. Martin's, Captain, Steamer Valley City, Morgan, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Willie Mowe, Hilton, 7 days from Windsor, N. S. with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ida May, Drisko, 15 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Ship Bombay, Jordan, from Liverpool July 24, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Barque Frederick Gustave, Dinse, from Liverpool June 18, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brem. barque Hilda, Nissen, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Br. brig Contest, Blackler, from London July 11, with mdse. to Chas. F. & Geo. G. Lennig.
Br. brig Ella, Fulton, 14 days from Hantsport, N. S., with 575 tons plaster to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Alice Lea, Hardenbrook, 9 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Cranmer, from Charleston, with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Mary Meaney, Byard, 11 days from Bangor, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Addie Drown, from Providence.
Schr H. Croskey, Potter, from Providence.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, from Boston.
Schr Jesse Wilson, Connelly, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones from Boston.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 5th inst.
Steamship Roman, Vance, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norfolk 4th inst.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxey, hence for Havana, was seen at 8 A. M. 3d inst., by the Mary Sanford, at New York.
U. S. steamer De Soto, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque Annie Augusta, Creighton, hence via Guantanamo, remained at St. Jago de Cuba 20th ult.
Barque R. Murray, Jr., Wilson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.
Barque E. Schultz, Russell, hence for Aspinwall, cleared at Bermuda 13th ult.
Brig W. R. Sawyer, Wallace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.
Schrs W. P. Cox, Crawford; A. Haley, Haley; Sallie Godfrey, Godfrey; and Ella Matthews, McElwee, hence, at Boston 3d inst.
Schr A. S. Piercy, Poulson, sailed from Washington, D. C., 4th inst., for Quantico, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Gettysburg, Seger, sailed from Washington, D. C., 4th inst., light.
Schr Wm. C. Atwater, Saunders, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 3d inst.
Schr Elizabeth, Horner, hence, at Pawtucket 4th instant.
Schrs J. G. Collyer, Crowell; J. Hay, Hathaway; and J. B. Knowles, Scott, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 4th inst.
Schr Richard Law, York, hence, at Mystic 3d inst.
Schrs P. A. Grau, Lake; A. Hammond, Paine; E. A. Hooper, Hooper; and J. E. Pratt, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 4th inst.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.
Schr A. T. Rowland, Rowland, hence, at Dighton 30th ult.
Schr Osprey, Crowley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 30th ult.
Schrs Ethan Allen, Blake, and Wilmington, Barber, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 3d inst.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 4th inst.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 5th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Fog Bell of the Lightvessel stationed to mark Cornfield Point, Long Island Sound, is cracked, and cannot be heard as usual. A new bell will be provided as soon as practicable.
Tompkinsville, Sept. 2, 1868.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1247 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings to weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12sjwfmn

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail.....3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...3·00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3:30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Oweco, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:00 A. M and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. At 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS, From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6:15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 11 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.
An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 8:30 A. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.
From Pier No. 1 North River at 5:30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.
6 15f

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.
Express Train at 12:00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Aberdeen, Aberdeen Junction, Harmon's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 8:00, 7:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M. (daily), 1:30, 4:15, and 7:30 (daily) P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:40 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE,

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company
4 8tf H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1863, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	6·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·40 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	5·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.
111

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, September 7, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9:15 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Mail	4:20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11:40 A. M.
Accommodation	5:50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Ateo and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street.....5:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Ateo.....6:25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street.....10:15 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield.....1:00 P. M. and 3:15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,
Leaves Vine street.....7:30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic.....4:20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only on the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
7 3tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.
FERRIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8:37 A. M. and 1:49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1:50 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M. passing Reading at 4:49 and 7:00 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 8:45 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:32 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:30 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.
TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.
Commutation Tickets at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.
Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 8:00, and 8 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.—Dunigan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets fifty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line	12:00 M.
Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accom., Nos. 2, 3, and 4	1:00, 6:00 and 10:30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	11:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	5:00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Day Express	5:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:30 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Prize Fight Prevented—Row at Seventh and Pine Streets—Countryman Robbed—House Ransacked—Suspicion of Robbery—Beat His Wife—Assault and Battery with Intent to Kill—Larceny Case—Row in Frankford—Stealing Clothing—Robbed His Sister-in-law—Inciting to Riot—Malicious Mischief—Youthful Thieves.

About 6:30 o'clock on Saturday night Lieutenant Carns received information that a prize fight was going on in Clark's woods, Twenty-sixth Ward. With a posse of police the Lieutenant proceeded to the locality named, and there found a number of persons congregated, but the fight had not commenced. The principals, named McCoy and Patterson, escaped, and the officers succeeded in arresting four of the bystanders. They had a hearing before Alderman Mink, and were held to bail to answer.

—About half-past 1 o'clock on Saturday morning a row occurred at Seventh and Pine streets, and the police arrested three men named Thomas Stillman, William Harris, and John Newell, upon the charge of being concerned in the same. It appears that Harris struck Newell over the head with a loaded cane, and the latter drew a revolver and discharged it at Harris. Fortunately he made a miss shot. Stillman did not take an active part in the affair, but was a companion of the fighters. He was held in $500 bail to keep the peace, and Harris and Newell were committed for trial. The hearing took place before Alderman Patchell, and Officer Ross, of the Fifth District, was the witness.

—On Saturday night a countryman named Patrick Mulherran was enticed into a house in Barclay street, and robbed of $200 in money. Ellen Holmes was arrested on the charge of the theft, and on her way to the Station House she offered to the policeman $15 to let her go. She was committed to answer.

—This morning the residence of Mr. Pennock, No. 805 Franklin street, was found open, and on an examination of the premises, it was found that the building had been ransacked from roof to cellar. The family was absent from the city at the time. It is not definitely known what amount of goods has been carried off.

—John Gartland, proprietor of a saloon at Third and South streets, has been held to bail by Alderman Carpenter for a further hearing on suspicion of having robbed a man named John Mullen of $240. The money was stolen while Mr. Mullen lay asleep in Gartland's saloon.

—John Lafferty has been held in $500 bail by Alderman Pancoast upon the charge of abusing his wife. Defendant resides at 1600 Pearl street. He was arrested on Sunday.

—John Carr was arrested at the Falls of Schuylkill, on Saturday, charged with committing an assault and battery with intent to kill William Stevenson. It is alleged that some words passed between the parties, when Carr drew either a knife or a piece of wire, and cut Stevenson over the eye. The accused had a hearing before Alderman Ramsdell, and was held to answer.

—A man named Daniel Hogan is alleged to have broken into a colored school-house at Seventh and Dickerson streets on Sunday night, and stole a clock. Information was lodged with a patrolman, and he arrested the accused, who, after a hearing, was committed for trial.

—About half-past 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, a disturbance occurred on James street, Frankford, between a party of men in reference, it is said, to politics. Two persons, named James and John O'Neill were arrested for participating in the row, and were held to bail by Alderman Holmes.

—John Rooney took passage on a Frankford car, yesterday, and when called upon for his fare refused to give it. The conductor ordered him out of the car, whereupon John turned upon the conductor and beat him. The driver came to the assistance of the conductor and shared the same fate. Several of the passengers interfered and Rooney threatened to whip them all. A policeman was obtained and the unruly individual was marched to the lock-up. He had a hearing before Alderman Eggleton, and was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of inciting to riot.

—Officer Hart has arrested an individual named James Strong for the larceny of a lot of clothing from a house at Callowhill street and Delaware avenue. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Toland, and was committed for trial.

—William Brown is the name of an individual who, while under the influence of liquor yesterday, amused himself at Second and South streets by tearing down awning posts. He was arrested, and committed by Alderman Carpenter on the charge of malicious mischief.

—William and James Galvin, aged respectively 8 and 10 years, were arrested in the South Second street market on Saturday night, for robbing a money drawer at one of the stands. They were committed by Alderman Carpenter.

—William Redwing is a colored man—on Saturday he stole a dress from his sister-in-law, and was arrested in the act of pawning the same. Alderman Swift committed William to prison.

LITTLE SQUIBS.—Our public schools reopen to day. The heavens frown, and so do the faces of the youngsters. Weeks of idle summer rollicking has given them a distaste for pot-hooks and spelling books. Nevertheless they must go to their school desks, and lightened are the hearts of anxious, worried mothers. Masons, carpenters, and painters have plied their busy hands during the vacation—cleaned benches, brightened rooms, and more space seek to dispel the gloom of the little learners. The young ideas are again going to shoot. Indignant "biddies" of dwellings next door to the schools are already mustering the expletives of the Hibernian dialect, and getting them ready, linked for an outburst at muddy pupil feet, saucy pupil tongues, lounging pupil dozens, and destructive pupil knives. Quaint hieroglyphics will soon appear in pencil strokes and chalk marks upon neighboring doors and house fronts. The lads have no mercy that way—they can figure as readily on a door step as upon a black board. The little lassies, too, with their silvery rippling laughter and noisy glee, know full well how to make nervous the ancient spinsters who may chance to live within sight or sound of their playground. The cynical and scrupulously nice shouldn't come near a school-house. We noticed several of the "awful" pedagogues this morning, standing in magisterial gravity in the school gateways. From up and down the street gathered the children. Free sport and free air during a long recess had made them as free as uncaught deer, and as impudent as uncaged jays. We really pitied that grim statue in the gate, as we noticed their independent bearing. As for his power and authority until the school bell rang, they couldn't see it, and their roguish eyes and undropped caps made manifest their indifference. But look out, my lads, that old chap is going to have a long siege at you during the winter, and right merrily can he wield the rattan. Con your books, but not too much.

—If you want to be considered heavenly wise, look solemn and say nothing. The only salvation of some men is in imprisoning their tongues between their teeth. The first phrase uttered would make a fresh accession to the already too extensive race of noodles.

—We noticed in a certain paper an advertisement of the "latest fashions," topped by a wood cut of a lady upside down. We trust this is not a literal programme.

—Mr. Brown says it is difficult to meet his rent. Short supply of thread, possibly; or perhaps he don't go the right route to face the stranger.

—"Mountain Boy" and "Lady Thorn" are announced to trot to-day at Suffolk Park. There will be a grand gathering of the jockeys.

—The picnic and moonlight ball of the Twenty-sixth Ward Grant and Colfax Campaign Club takes place to-day, at Eastwick Park.

—The Twenty-sixth Ward Republicans meet all over the Ward this evening, for the purpose of organizing.

—There was a foot of water above Fairmount Dam on Saturday. The sun scorched upper timbers of the dam were joyful.

—In council to-night—the journeymen house-painters.

BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board of Surveyors met this afternoon, and transacted the following business.

A communication was received from the residents and owners of property in the vicinity of Walnut and Duponceau streets, complaining of the drainage from a dye house there situated. The communication was laid on the table.

Sewers were authorized to be constructed on the following named streets:—2 feet 6-inch sewer, on Seventh street, between Oxford and Columbia avenue; 3 feet sewer on Nineteenth street, between Berks and Norris streets; 2 feet 6-inch sewer on Chesnut street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth street; 2 feet 6 inch sewer on Eleventh street, between Jefferson and Oxford; 3 feet sewer on Union street, between Third and Fourth; 3 feet sewer at Twenty-first and Spruce streets; 3 feet sewer on Catharine street, between Swanson street and the Delaware; 2 feet 6-inch sewer on Palethorpe street, between Susquehanna avenue and Dauphin street; 2 feet 6 inch sewer on Fourth street, between Diamond, and 100 feet south of Susquehanna avenue.

By resolution of Mr. Daly, Latrona and Titan streets were placed upon the plans of the city. Adjourned.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.—Before U. S. Commissioner Hibler, at noon to-day, Christian Rentschler and Edward J. Lauffer had a hearing, charged with removing revenue stamps from beer barrels and using them again. The testimony was as follows:—

Peter Daly sworn—The place of business of Rentschler is at the northeast corder of Franklin street and Girard avenue; he is a brewer and retail dealer; Lauffer is his foreman; I visited the place first about the 15th of August, 1868; he then had beer on tap for sale, with the stamp not cancelled; a whole stamp was above the spigot; there were three or four empty kegs at the end of the bar which had been used; they looked as if they never had any stamp on, or no paste, or anything to indicate that there had ever been a stamp on; I called again, a few days after; the bar-keeper was just tapping a keg; he took the stamp off very carefully, and laid it on the top of the cask, and after he had driven the spigot in, he put the stamp on over it; I took possession of the stamp and called the next day and told Rentschler to call on the Collector of the district; he said he wouldn't do it; I followed Lauffer out to the brewery, and asked for the stamps; I found these stamps (exhibiting a number) in a box; a number of them were used before; the only time Rentschler was at his place of business was when I called and the two stamps were on the barrels.

The accused were bound over for trial.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Police Station this afternoon, two bootblacks, named Lazarus Leary and John Desmond, were charged with breaking into and robbing the confectionery stand of John G. Kuhnle, at No. 635 Market street.

Reserve Officer Dawson testified to arresting Desmond with a box of lozenges in his possession, and subsequently capturing Leary with some candies and postage stamps in his pockets.

The lads were held in $800 bail to answer. The robbery was committed on Sunday morning.

Mary Roney, residing on Gaskill street, between Fourth and Fifth, was charged with larceny. Eliza Shumway, living at No. 1938 Locust street, testified that she had drank a glass of beer in defendant's house, and knew nothing for some time afterwards. She believed that she had been drugged. On coming to her senses she noticed the daughter of Mrs. Roney have her pocket book, going out of the door. When she subsequently interrogated the little one about the pocket-book, Mrs. Roney spoke up and said her child had not taken the money.

On cross-examination the prosecutrix told such conflicting stories that the alderman dismissed the case.

A BOARD OF HEALTH CASE.—Before Alderman Beitler, at noon to-day, D. R. Baugh was charged with opening his fat-boiling establishment after it had been closed by the Board of Health as a nuisance.

William P. Troft testified that he is chief clerk of the Board of Health; that he delivered to Mr. Sickels, the Health Officer, in the course of his official duty, a couple of resolutions of the Board of Health that the fat boiling establishment of D. R. Baugh, on Moyamensing avenue, above Reed street, should be closed, because it was a nuisance, and was prejudicial to the public health.

Mr. Sickels testified that he is a Health Officer of this city; that under the notification of the Board he gave orders to have this establishment closed; that it was closed, but afterwards reopened by the defendant. After argument the Alderman withheld his decision until to-morrow.

A MASONIC PAMPHLET.—We have received from Mr. Samuel C. Perkins a pamphlet with the title "An Abstract of the Proceedings of the Most Excellent Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, and Masonic jurisdiction thereunto belonging; being extracts from the Minutes of its Quarterly and Annual Grand Communications during the years A. D. 1865, 1866, 1867—A. I. 2395, 2396, 2397." It contains 140 pages, and is faultlessly printed in clear, clean type, and colored inks by the Messrs. King & Baird. Full of interesting statistics, embracing the names of officers, Chapter histories, and numerous reports, it makes a very convenient and useful hand-book for any one taking an interest in the Masonic Fraternity. Its arrangement is perfectly systematic, and the facts and figures can be found at once.

CORONER'S VERDICTS.—The Coroner's juries impannelled in the cases of Catharine Davis and Mary A. Doogan, rendered the following verdicts this morning:—

"That the said Catharine Davis came to her death by being run over by car No. 56 of the Hestonville Passenger Railway, September 3, 1868, at the west end of the Wire Bridge."

Also, "That the said Mary A. Doogan came to her death by being run over by a freight train of cars at Broad and Market streets, on September 4, 1868, caused by the cars jumping the switch."

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.—Last evening the child of Mrs. Mormon, residing at No. 2046 Ockney street, who was sitting on the step, at 8 o'clock, has mysteriously disappeared, and has not been heard of since. The mother is a hard working widow woman, and is greatly distressed. Any one would be conferring a favor on the distressed mother by giving her information of the lost child.

ANOTHER RESPITE.—Sheriff Lyle received a telegram this morning that another respite for Alfred Alexander would be forwarded by the mail. It did not state, however, until what time it granted him continuance of life.

RESCUED.—Benjamin Stoner, aged 14 years, fell into the Delaware at Callowhill street wharf on Sunday, and was rescued from drowning by Officer Hunter, of the Harbor Police.

THE RACES at Suffolk Park will come off this afternoon, as advertised.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.

Discontent Among the Militia.

The N. Y. *Tribune* correspondent writing from Panama, August 24, says:—

In my last I informed you that political matters on the Isthmus had quieted down, and that peace, thanks to the amicable arrangement between Correoso and Ponce, was once more to reign. But these bright prospects have become dimmed, and political matters look as muddled as before. That portion of the new-fledged *Battalion Regenerador* who before belonged to the militia have for the last two or three days shown signs of discontent, if not rebellion, while those who were disbanded refuse to take off their soldier-clothes. They are anxious to serve the State, even if they should get no pay.

Troubles in Chiriqui.

The steamer Montejo arrived here early yesterday morning. With the exception of Chiriqui perfect quiet prevails throughout the interior. In the Deparment named, General Villareal, the Governor, who was left in charge of Ponce, has transposed himself into a sort of Dictator, or petty tyrant. He believes the people of the interior to have been born expressly for him to tyrannize over and plunder. The greatest indignation is felt by the people in having been trapped and overcome in the last revolution, and only the want of arms and ammunition prevented them from making a decided stand to repel the adventurers that have been forced upon them.

It is reported that this Villareal had marched into the interior to a place called Dolega, and had committed all kinds of outrages and atrocities, his men having even gone so far as to steal the rings and jewelry from the women, and to break open their trunks to steal their clothing. The health of the city is good. The Cocos Island treasure-seekers returned here a few days ago, after having been on a bootless errand. They are all morally and physically broken down, and see now, when it is too late, that they have made fools of themselves.

PERU.

Earthquakes at Callao and Lima.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Callao, writing August 14, relates the particulars of the recent earthquakes:—On the 13th instant, about 5 o'clock in the evening, the cities of Callao and Lima were visited by a severe shock of earthquake, which in its force and lengthened duration exceeded anything of the kind in the remembrance of any of its inhabitants. The oscillation was from south to north, and was very apparent, even to the eye. Houses appeared to rock like a ship rolling in a cross sea. The wildest and most extreme terror and alarm were universal.

Almost the entire populace hurried into the streets, leaving the houses deserted, personal safety being the only thought. Some prostrated themselves on their knees in the streets, while others gave themselves up for lost. During the time that the shock lasted nothing but confusion and noise prevailed. The church bells ringing a mournful voluntary—people rushed to and fro, and women and children wailed piteously. At 6 o'clock another slight shock took place, lasting only three seconds. Owing to the construction of the houses and other buildings in the city of Callao, which are principally of adobe, scarcely any damage was done. Lima also escaped serious results.

The worst part of the calamity was reserved for Callao. About 7 o'clock the sea began to rise, the tide being eight feet higher than usual. The waves then receded 100 yards, leaving the land dry. In about ten minutes the water returned with astonishing rapidity, and this time to a height of ten feet, at which it remained for six minutes; it then receded, and continued ebbing and flowing in this manner until 8 o'clock, when the water appeared to be going out, not rising so high nor ebbing so low as previously. In about an hour the water again began to rise, and continued rising until midnight. The inhabitants of Callao were now completely panic-stricken, fearing a repetition of the fearful catastrophe of 1754. Every one left the city, except the soldiers and police, who remained to guard property from thieves. By order of the Intendente, trains ran during the whole of the night, carrying passengers gratuitously to Lima. At 1 o'clock the water had risen to the extraordinary height of 30 feet, and was rushing into the city. The mole was badly damaged, as also the hotels de Roma and Italia. A quantity of lumber and goods in the vicinity of the railway station were also damaged. Some thieves afterward attempted to steal property left unprotected; several were caught and immediately sent to prison. An unsuccessful attempt was made to throw a train loaded with passengers off the track, and the engineer fired upon, but fortunately without effect.

BOLIVIA.

Arrival of an American Ship Loaded with Arms.

According to information received here (Lima, Aug. 14) there was quite an excitement created at the port of Cobija by the arrival of a ship from New York having on board two thousand stand of rifles, and other munitions of war.

Mr. Salmon, the Peruvian Consul at that port, by accident gained a knowledge of these arms, which, it is said, were intended for the port of Iquique, to give a blow to the present Government in favor of Prado, in connection with Arica and Tacua. The Peruvian ship-of-war America, which is stationed at Arica, was dispatched for the port of Cobija to bring away these arms. Before she arrived, however, the Peruvian Consul had shipped the locks of 300 rifles to the Bolivian Consul at Tacua, and after repeated conferences between the authorities and the Captain of the America, it was decided to send the remainder of the arms to the same Consul at Tacua. The goods were deliverable to order; it is therefore impossible to detect the importers.

On the 27th ult., a large sum of money, product of a loan raised in Chili, was dispatched for La Paz by the way of Tacua.

THE KIDNAPPING STORY.

A Little Criminal Hoaxes the Credulous Citizens of Chicago.

Some weeks ago the papers of the country contained a graphic account of the Chicago wholesale kidnapping scheme. The Chicago *Post*, of the 5th instant, gives the following sequel:—

Our readers will, doubtless, remember the immense excitement that was caused a short time ago, by the appearance in the morning papers, with flaming heads, of an account of the kidnapping of Henry Harvey, a lad twelve years of age, his being carried into the country some miles and there incarcerated with a number of other unfortunates in a cellar, with their mouths covered with plasters, and the escape of Henry and another boy. The police were put upon the scent and worked long and well in endeavoring to discover where this prison was, where such inhuman practices were carried on, and relieve the suffering children who were confined there. For days and weeks did they search, with philanthropic zeal, but to no purpose. The boy was put upon the stand and questioned by the hour, and still told the same heart-rending tale, never varying, or crossing himself in any particular. At length the case was given up. The gipsies, who were credited for the outrage, were forgiven or forgotten, and the affair sunk into oblivion. The boy Harvey turned up this morning in a new light. At the Police Court his name was called, and he was charged with larceny. Officer Hefter had arrested him for stealing a lot of stove lids from some stove store, and his mother said he had taken a sum of money from her; that he was a bad boy, and she could do nothing with him. He ran away from home, created the story of kidnapping from his own imagination, and in general treated her so that she would not endure it. Justice Sturtevant thought something should be done, and accordingly sent the little villain to the Reform School. The boy is an unusually bright, sharp-looking little fellow, and might have made a good man, but total depravity is so developed in him that his case is dountful. He ought to be soundly thrashed for his story which caused some credulous people a good deal of anxiety.

Robert Ould's Argument for Seymour.

From the Hartford Post, Sept. 3.

Mr. Robert Ould reopened a rich political mine when he started the discussion of the question of responsibility for the cruelties practiced upon Union solders during the Rebellion. The intent of Mr. Ould, doubtless, was to fasten it upon General Grant and the Federal authorities. The Democratic press have vigorously seconded the effort in that direction, and through it his communication has been widely circulated throughout the country. The result is that the boys who enjoyed the hospitalities of our Southern Democratic friends in Belle Isle, Libby, Andersonville, Millen, and other places, have taken hold of the subject, and have given it more of an airing than Mr. Ould and his associates contemplated or desired. They are pressing the inquiry through the columns of Republican papers in various parts of the country. They have a keen remembrance of the joys of their captivity, and are exceedingly anxious to know what has become of their good friends who fed them so bountifully, treated them so handsomely, clothed them so well, provided "dead-lines" and bloodhounds, and other such comforts for them, and generally earned the gratitude of the Union prisoners. They want to know how their old keepers are going to vote in the coming election. They remember hearing from their stockades and prison pens, the humane and benevolent men who stood guard over them, rend the air with cheers at the election of Seymour as Governor of New York in 1862, and they are curious to know if these men are as loud in his praise now as then, and whether, now that they have the opportunity, they will vote for him for President.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, President Judge.—The September term of the Court was opened this morning by the President Judge, though there was a comparatively small attendance of lawyers and spectators. The Court room, during the recess, has undergone a thorough cleansing, and the floor has been covered with new matting, and the whole bears a neat, new appearance. An obstacle to proceeding at once with business at first presented itself in the fact that of the twenty-four Grand Jurors summoned only twelve were in Court, which number did not constitute a quorum. Another difficulty was discovered to be that the Sheriff's return had not received Judge Stroud's signature, which was necessary to its validity, and that magistrate was absent from the city. A despatch was immediately sent off to Judge Stroud to learn when his presence could be obtained, in order that this defect might be supplied, and in the meantime the Grand Jurors were dismissed until 10 o'clock.

The roll of Petit Jurors was called, and a full panel was found to be on hand.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—This Court sat this morning to hear miscellaneous motions.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 1018 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

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THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Kimberly Suits Against General Butler.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Butler Suit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Information has been received here that one of the suits brought in Baltimore against Mr. Butler is to be prosecuted. William Meade Addison, Esq., of that city, who brought suit against General Butler for Messrs. Kimberly, makes a publication incorporating a note from Edward Kimberly, senior member of the firm, in which the latter says he authorized Mr. Addison to bring the suit in their name, and that under no circumstances shall it be abandoned until their claim is honestly and properly adjusted.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Celebration by the "Old Defenders."

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—In conformity with the annual custom of the association, the Old Defenders of Baltimore, composed of those who participated in the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, yesterday attended Divine service at Light Street Wharf M. E. Church. The association now numbers only about forty. On the 12th instant they will partake of an annual dinner at Germantown.

FROM BOSTON.

Return of a Diplomatic Committee.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The United States cutter Hugh McCulloch arrived to-day from Prince Edward's Island, bringing Benjamin H. Butler and other members of the committee who recently visited that island in the interests of the Government.

Attempted Suicide.

UTICA, Sept. 7.—A man named Cosgrove attempted to commit suicide in this city yesterday. He stabbed himself near the heart, and then nearly severed his left wrist. It is thought he will recover.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Cotton dull, nominally 29. Flour dull and weak; prices nominal. Wheat dull; prime red, $2 40@2 60; inferior to good $1 75@2 15. Corn dull; prime white, $1 23@1 25. Oats firm; prime, 86@90c. Rye firm at $1 40. Pork firm; rib sides, 17¾; clear sides, 17½@17¾; shoulders, 14½@15 Hams, 22@23. Lard firm at 19½.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—Cotton dull at 29c. Flour dull; sales of 8000 barrels at last quotations. Wheat quiet; sales of 7500 bushels amber Indiana at $2 25. Corn dull; sales of 70 000 bushels at $1 15@1 21. Oats heavy; sales of 26,000 bushels at 86@88c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $29. Lard firm at 19¼@20c. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125½	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	46⅝	Toledo & Wabash.	54½
Ph. and Res. R.	91⅜	Mil. & St. Paul com	89
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85¼	Adams Express	49¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	Wells Fargo	26½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	86⅛	U. S. Express Co.	45½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	86½	Tennessees, new	66¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	103	Gold	145

Market steady.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The heavy short interest in gold has induced a bull movement, and the price was advanced to 144¾, closing 144¾ bid. The movement is entirely speculative and will cease as soon as the shorts are covered, as nothing in political affairs warrants any advance, and in the face of the shipments of produce and the continued heavy demand for our bonds abroad, there can be but little hope of making any great advance in the premium. Cash gold was scarce; 1-64th was paid for the use for delivery. The clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank were $81,224 000, and the balances $1,810,000. The Pereire, for Havre, took $583 776 in specie. Total shipments since Aug. 1, 1868, $2,695,474 71; previously this year $21,631 310 14. Total since January 1, 1868, $25,247,384 85; corresponding period, 1867, $27,500,547 83. Decrease this year, $2,175,163 65.

"Government bonds opened strong and active, with a demand for all classes, but the investment bonds continued in most request; large purchases continue for investment here, and the German bankers are free buyers for shipment. Fully one million were taken to-day, and orders are constantly being received for them in preference to the old bonds. The correspondents here of foreign houses have posted their friends fully as to the advantage of taking the new bonds, both as to prices and also as to the fact that they are sure of gold interest for four years on the '67s, and five years on the '68s; and the Germans who have so intelligently and judiciously watched the course of public affairs during the war, now see nothing to cause them to change their investments, but on the contrary continue the heaviest purchasers of our securities, having perfect faith in the will and ability of the people to maintain and pay the debt in good faith. The short interest in the market was never larger than at the present moment, and the supply of bonds never so high. State bonds were strong. Tennessee, ex-coupons, 53¾; Georgia 78, 91¾; North Carolina, ex-coupons, 73¾; New bonds, 72¾. Railway bonds were firm. Pacific Mail was steady at 102½. Canton sold at 46¾. Express shares were higher; Adams sold at 51; United States, 46¾; Merchants' Union, 24¼; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼."

—The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of New York city, for the week ending Saturday last, September 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:—

Increase in Loans			$46 970
Decrease in Specie			133,330
Decrease in other Legal-tenders			1,774,600
Decrease in Deposits			2,480,305
Increase in Circulation			58 200
	Sept. 7, 1867.	*Sept. 5, 1868.*	*Aug. 29, 1868.*
National capital	$73,457 700	$74 007.700	$74 007,700
Local capital	9,462 500	9,662,500	9 662,500
Total capital	$82,920,200	$83,670 200	$83,670,200
Loans	250 227,600	271,339,600	271,780,745
Gold and gold notes	7,957,619	16,815 775	16,919,109
Other Legal-tenders	69,857,445	65,983,773	67,757,376
Deposits	195,182,114	207,854,341	210,334,646
Circulation	33 708,172	34,170,419	34 112 139
In Sub-Treasury	114 214,666	87,439,442	92,165,852

—The Bank Statement, published to-day, exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of money security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:—

	Aug. 29.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 7, '67.
On deposits	$216,834,646	$207,854,341	$195 182,114
Circulation	34,112,739	34,170,419	33,708,172
Total	$244,446 78	$242,024 760	$228 896,286
25 per cent. would be	$61,111,696	$60,506,190	$57,222,571
They held:—			
In Gold and Greenbacks	84,706 484	82,799,551	77 625 064
Excess	$23,594 788	$22 293 361	$20.402,493

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 28 5p

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

The Next Session of Congress—A New Candidate of the Revenue Commissionership—Binckley's Operations.

Statement of the Public Debt—Condition of the National Finances.

Ex-Gov. Seymour's Funeral.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—General Banks arrived here this morning, and had an interview with several high officials and prominent Republicans relative to the session of Congress on the 21st. He is of opinion that Congress should meet and take another recess, say until about the middle of November, so as to hold in check the President. Governor Reed, of Florida, with a large number of Southern Unionists, are here urging the meeting of Congress. General Schenck has not yet arrived, but is looked for daily. Although the matter of calling Congress together has been committed to Senator Morgan and General Schenck, they will, of course, consult, as far as possible, the wishes and opinions of the other members before acting.

A New Candidate

for Commissioner of Internal Revenue has turned up in the person of a member of Congress from New England, who was defeated for the nomination for the Forty-first Congress. He is now here, and as he is of conservative tendencies, it is understood that the President will appoint him should Rollins resign.

Binckley's Operations.

Nothing has reached here to-day concerning Binckley's investigation in New York, which was to have been resumed this morning. The whole matter seems to have lost its interest in all circles here.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of September, 1868:—

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent. bonds	$221,484 000 00	
Six per cent. bonds 1881	283,677,300,40	
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	1,691,226,650 00	
		$200 649,175,000

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

3 year compound interest notes	$10 695,410 00	
Certificates at 3 per cent	62,205 000 00	
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	13,000,000 00	
		$85,800,410 00

Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment

Three-year 7·30 notes due August 15, 1867, June, and July 15, 1868	$465,000 00	
Compound Interest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, October 15, December 15, 1867, and May 15 and August 1, 1868	5,023,490 00	
Texas Indemnity Bonds	256,000 00	
Treasury Notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	154,111 64	
Bonds, April 15 1842, Jan. 28, 1847, and March 31, 1848	1,238,200 00	
Treasury Notes March 3, 1863	555 49 00	
Temporary Loan	744 920 00	
Certificates of Indebtedness	13,000 00—	$12,665,213 64

Debt Bearing no Interest.

United States Notes	$356,021,073 00	
Fractional Currency	31,802,218 37	
Gold Certificates of Deposit	25,161,620 00	
		$412,984,911 37
Total debt		$2,607,942,285 01
6 per cent. lawful money bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies		$35,314,000 00
Total debt		$2,643,256,285 01
Amount in Treasury, coin	$24,570,304 24	
" " currency	15,071,070 77	
		$107,641,971 98
Debt (less amount in Treasury)		$2,535,614,313 03

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in this Department, on September 1, 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The total expenditures of the Government for the month of August were $34 032 837 50.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Murders—Secret Rebel Societies to be Organized.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 7.—On Saturday night a negro, a former member of the League, but who recently abandoned that organization and joined a colored Democratic club, was called out of his house and shot through the heart. The affair created a great deal of feeling. The whites generally believe the Republicans are determined to bring on a collision. There has heretofore been no Ku-Klux or other secret Democratic organizations in this State, but it is now understood and believed that energetic efforts will be made to organize some secret order as a matter of self-defense.

There can be no doubt of one thing—that a great majority of the people here long for peace. It is all they ask and all they want, but the coolest and most liberal minds here seem to have arrived at the conclusion that the immediate future is fraught with the most momentous issues. It is the sentiment of practical, thinking men here that prominent Northern men of conservative views, like Millard Fillmore, should come South and address the people. Everybody here favors peace, but the whole thing lacks definite shape.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Funeral of the Late Ex-Gov. Seymour.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARTFORD, Sept. 7.—The funeral honors to the remains of Ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour took place to-day in this city, with imposing solemnity. In the forenoon the Commandery of Knight's Templars, of which deceased had been an eminent Commander, held the impressive service of their order at the house of the deceased. The body was then conveyed to Christ Church, where it lay in state, and was viewed by thousands, who formed in line and passed around the coffin. A grand civic, military, and Masonic procession escorted the remains to the grave in Cedar Hill Cemetery.

FROM BOSTON.

Destructive Fire—Success of the Caulkers' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The manufactory of the Boston Spring Bed Company, in Providence street, was badly damaged by fire this morning. The dwelling-house of Rev. Mr. Roberts, in East Medway, was burned last night. Loss, $3000.

The caulkers, who have been on a strike here for the past two months, have finally succeeded in bringing the ship-builders to terms, and now receive four dollars per day for eight hours' work.

FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Election Canvass in England—Riots—The London Times on the Annexation of Mexico to the United States.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Murphy, of Manchester, the noted public assailant of Romanism, whose violent speeches have so often been attended with rioting, offered himself as one of the candidates to represent that city in the House of Commons at the coming election, thus making the sixth candidate for Manchester. On Saturday evening a meeting was called in the interest of Murphy, at which it is estimated 6000 people were present.

Speeches were made advocating his claims and denouncing the conduct of the magistrates towards him in the matter of the Ashton riots in May last. While the speaking was going on the meeting was attacked by a party of Irish Catholics, who charged the platform and dispersed the speakers. A general fight ensued, which lasted during nearly an hour. Clubs, stones, and other weapons were used, and many persons were badly injured. The police at last succeeded in quelling the riot, and arresting several of the ringleaders. The city was greatly excited, and there were renewals of the disorder to some extent during the night and on yesterday.

The London *Times*, in its city article of to-day, says the annexation of Mexico to the United States is desirable, but the time is not yet ripe, and that that object could not be accomplished now without needless expense and bloodshed.

This Evening's Market Quotations.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Evening.—Consols 94 for money and account; 5-20s, 71½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾; Erie, 30¼; Illinois Central, 91.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 70f. 55c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7—Evening.—Cotton closed easier. Sales of 10,000 bales. Lard firm. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 7—Evening.—Cloversced, 52s. Spirits of Petroleum advanced to 1s. Calcutta Linseed declining.

ANTWERP, Sept. 7—Evening.—Petroleum, 49½f

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 7.

The Warrants Issued

by the Treasury Department during August, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted, in round numbers, as follows, viz.:—Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign intercourse, including the Alaska purchase, $13 000,000; interest on public debt, $1,839,000; War Department, $11,800 000; Navy Department, $1,600,000; Interior Department, $6,500,000. Total, $37,730,000.

The warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt do not appear in the above